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		WEEK DAYS							
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	8.40	9.15	10.50	12.00	1.15	4.55	5.30	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	8.50	9.24	10.59	12.09	1.24	4.58	5.33	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.61	12.31	1.36	4.53	5.51	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning...	Dep.	7.52	10.05	11.18	12.45	2.05	5.24	6.18	7.58
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.56	10.07	11.23	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shum-shui...	Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

		SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS							
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...	Dep.	8.40	9.35	11.15	12.00	1.20	5.20	5.30	7.10
Yau-mat...	Dep.	8.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.33	7.19
Shatin...	Dep.	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.31	2.43	5.51	7.31
Tai-po...	Dep.	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.05	7.44
Tai-po Market...	Dep.	7.31	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.09	7.48
Fanning...	Dep.	7.52	—	10.05	11.18	12.45	3.11	6.20	7.58
Shung-shui...	Dep.	7.56	9.12	10.07	11.23	12.52	3.15	6.24	8.02
Shum-shui...	Arr.	7.42	9.15	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.29	8.08

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Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [35]

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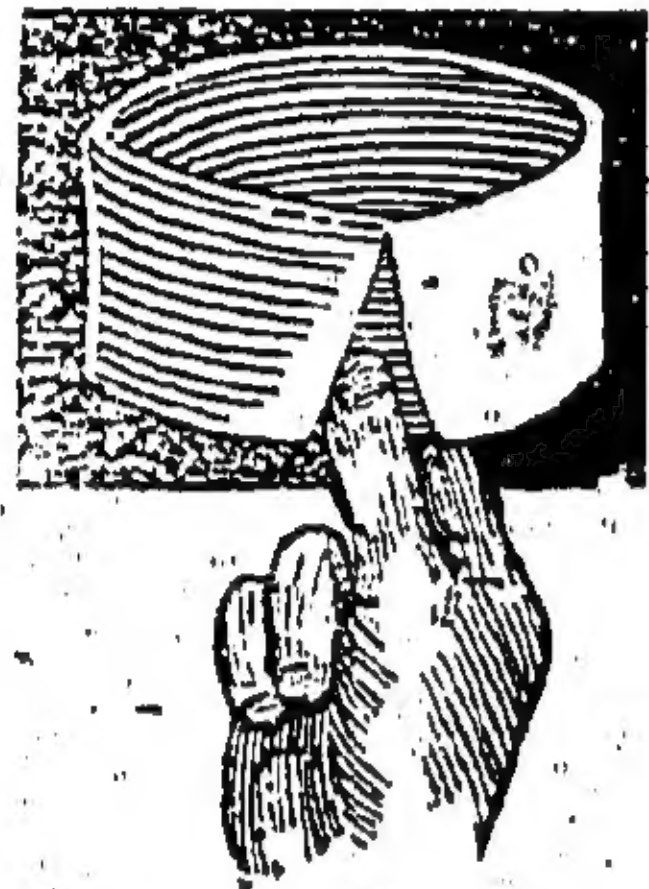
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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

No. 210.

1.—PRACTICE PARADES.

Practice Parades for the G.O.C.'s Inspection will be held at Volunteer Headquarters at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, 1st February, in mufti, and on Thursday, 4th February, in uniform.

2.—The following amendment is hereby made in Corps Order No. 209 dated 22nd January, 1926:—

Delete para. 1. Sub. para. (b) and substitute.

"The Corps less Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m."

One Marker from each unit will report to the Corps Sergeant Major on Murray Parade ground at 5.30 p.m. They must know the number of files in their own units.

3.—CASUALS: ALL UNITS.

Part II. Musketry Course will be held at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, 31st January, and as this is the last opportunity for firing, all who have not already fired must do so on that date to become efficient.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. K. S. Morrison.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 29th January, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, 30th January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

4.—O.C.'s Units will report the names of Nos. 1 of Machine Guns and of Lewis Gun Sections.

5.—The following extract from the Hongkong Government Gazette dated 22nd January, 1926, is published for information:—

"It is hereby notified that H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., has been pleased to accept the position of Honorary Colonel of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps."

6.—ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.

All tanks will parade on Murray Parade ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, 8th February, 1926.

Guns under 2nd-Lieut. J. Norrie Owen. Dress as follows: Helmets, tunics, shorts, puttees, belts, rifles and sidearms (no pouches).

7.—PROMOTIONS & APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and appointments will take effect from 21st January, 1926:—

Armoured Car Co.

No. 188. Lieut.-Corpl. W. H. C. Robson to be Corporal.

No. 4 Platoon.

No. 509 Pte. J. G. Marshall to be Corporal.

No. 949 Pte. J. S. Rodrigues to be Corporal.

No. 983 Pte. J. H. Lawrence to be Lance-Corporal.

No. 850 Pte. J. V. V. dos Remedios to be Lance-Corporal.

8.—LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. M. P. Concannon, M.C., Artillery Co., is granted one month's leave from 22nd January, 1926, to 21st February, 1926.

No. 1007 Pte. A. D. Silas, Mounted Infantry Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 26th January, 1926, to 19th January, 1927.

No. 340 Pte. J. P. Bridger, Armoured Car Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 1st February, 1926, to 31st January, 1927.

No. 12 Pte. A. E. Wright, Reserve Co., is granted 10 months' leave from 26th January, 1926, to 25th November, 1926.

No. 664 Pte. A. J. Bird, Armoured Car Co., is granted 12 months' leave from 27th January, 1926, to 26th January, 1927.

9.—RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps:—

No. 507 Gr. E. C. Duncan, Artillery Co., as from 25th January, 1926.

No. 443 Pte. I. G. R. Mann, A.C. Co., as from 18th January, 1926.

No. 623 Pte. A. Bower, A.C. Co., as from 26th January, 1926.

No. 441 Pte. T. A. Barclay, No. 7 Platoon, as from 1st February, 1926.

No. 711 Pte. A. T. P. Farquharson, No. 7 Platoon, as from 22nd January, 1926.

No. 707 Pte. A. J. Baker, No. 2 Platoon, as from 22nd January, 1926.

10.—MARKSMEN.

The following have qualified as Marksmen, and are entitled to wear the badge for one year:—

No. 49 C.S.M. A. M. Thornhill, Reserve Co., 109 points.

No. 917 Pte. B. E. Maughan, Reserve Co., 89 points.

No. 101 Pte. W. A. Cornell, Reserve Co., 91 points.

L. D. JOLL, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, 29th January, 1926.

NOTICE.

G.O.C.'s Inspection.

Families and friends of Volunteers may use the matched on Murray Parade ground which has been lent for the purpose by the courtesy of the Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment. They should be in their seats by 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 8th February.

MANOEUVRES IN JAPAN.

SOME CONTRASTS WITH THE WEST.

A correspondent in the Far East sends to the London Observer some interesting notes on the Japanese military manoeuvres last autumn. He writes:—

The personnel of the Japanese Army leaves little to be desired. Though smaller in stature than his British confrère, the Japanese soldier is tough and sturdy, and, in addition to his ability to withstand the greatest hardships uncomplainingly and to accustom himself to a Spartan existence in the matter of food and quarters, he thinks nothing of a thirty or forty mile march—a task to which he is put, during the course of his period of Colour service, on an average of about once a month.

Though the absence of any regulations forbidding officers or men to go a week or more without shaving naturally militates against their appearance being as smart as the standard required in the British Army, the discipline and morale of the Japanese Army is excellent, whilst the programme of training ensures a high state of efficiency. If their "material" was up to the same standard as the personnel, the Japanese Army, as a fighting force, would be second to none. Personal observations made at the recently concluded manoeuvres, however, show that they are still far behind the armies of the European Powers in this respect.

ABSENCE OF TANKS.

Judging from newspaper accounts of the British manoeuvres, it would seem as though the outstanding feature in the operations which were carried out in the South of England during the second half of September was the action of the tanks and the use of mechanical appliances of all kinds. In the Japanese manoeuvres, despite reports to the contrary, not a single tank took part, and, with the exception of Staff officers' cars, despatch riders' motor bicycles, and a few mobile radio sets mounted on motor lorries, even motor transport was conspicuous by its absence. Second-line transport hardly existed—in fact, its organisation and existence was not even taken into consideration in the scheme of operations—and all guns and howitzers were horse-drawn. Admittedly, for reasons of economy, the question of transport was avoided purposely; but, quite apart from this, the deficiency of motor transport in the Japanese Army is an acknowledged fact.

To anyone accustomed to seeing British troops in training, two other great points of difference would have been noted at once. One of these was the absence of both gas masks and shrapnel helmets, whilst the other was the carrying of regimental colours into action. It is understood that masks and "tin-hats" are kept in store, ready for issuing, if necessary, on mobilisation in the event of a war; but they are not included in the peace-time equipment of the Japanese soldier, and none were carried on these manoeuvres.

The carrying of the colours on manoeuvres likewise seems unwise. Questioned on this point, a Japanese officer said that, in the event of a war, the real colours would not be taken into action, as they were too precious. He maintained, however, that the presence of such a symbol—even if not the normal one—has such a stimulating effect on the men that a substitute for the colours would be carried, even on service, for display in time of special need. Tradition dies hard in the Japanese Army.

MACHINE-GUNS AND WIRELESS.

After an absence of five years from the annual Grand Manoeuvres held in Japan, the main difference noted between the ones just completed and those seen in 1920 was the great increase in the volume of machine-gun fire. This is due to the recent introduction of light machine-guns on the scale of seventy-two per infantry regiment of three battalions, thereby increasing the number sevenfold. Other innovations include infantry guns, cavalry guns, and specially adapted anti-aircraft machine guns, four of the latter accompanying the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, which formed part of the Southern Army. The use of wireless telegraphy has also been extended since 1920, though the radio telephone was not used at all. In this connection it will be called to mind that all the aeroplanes employed in the British manoeuvres were equipped with radio telephone sets.

From what has been written above it will be seen that, in the matter of mechanical warfare, the Japanese Army is still, from the European standpoint, out of date, both in regard to its equipment and which follows logically—its training. So far as the tactical handling of the troops was concerned, there seemed to be a failure to realise the power and the capabilities of modern weapons. Probably, however, it is due to the peculiar terrain of Manchuria, and the general conditions in those parts, which are very different from anything to be found in Europe, that the Japanese military authorities refuse to be deluded into imitating the training of Western armies too closely, as it is not considered suitable for the conditions which they have in view.

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(Property Owners, Estate Agents,
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WILL UNDERTAKE THE

Development and Improvement of Landed
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SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

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HONGKONG

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Foamite Firefoam

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FIRE
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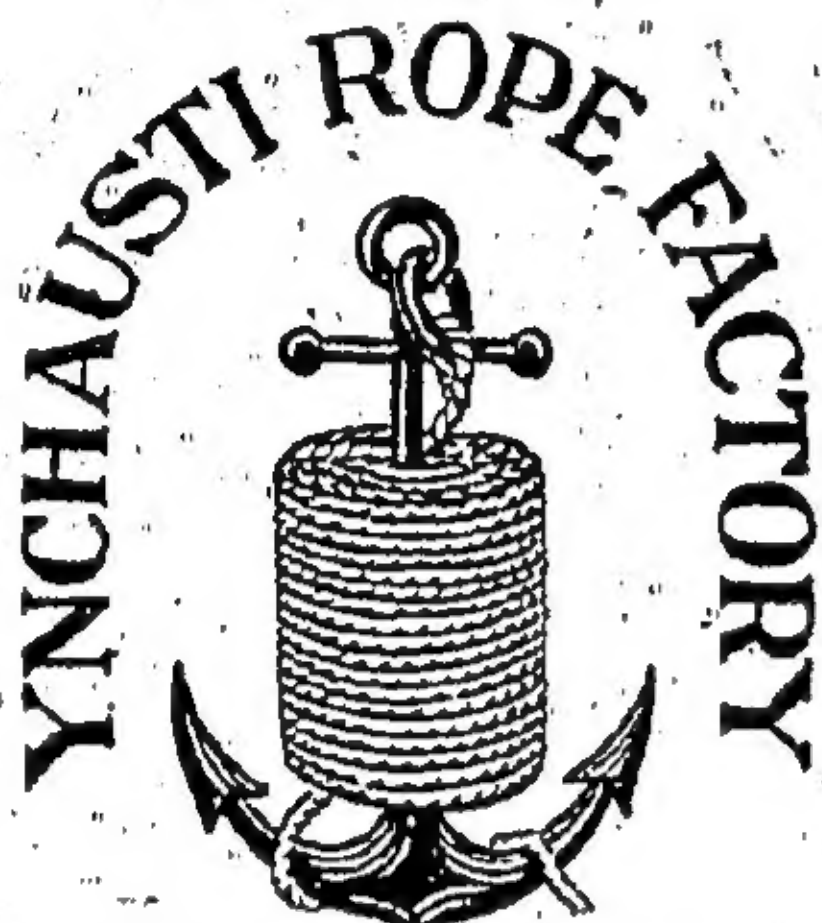
"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

MARINE ROPE

ESTABLISHED 1854

ROPES OF ALL
SIZES FOR ALL
PURPOSES

TRANSMISSION
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MADE FROM
PURE MANILA
HEMP

CABLE LAID
HAWSEERS

MANUFACTURED
BY THE MOST
MODERN
MACHINERY.

WELL DRILLING
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STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES. ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

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South China Knitting Factory.

A Modern Factory recently installed with
the most up-to-date machinery in Hongkong.

Already supplying the Far East, from North China to
India, with the Highest Grade

COTTON SOCKS.

We are now in a position to deal rapidly with the largest
orders, and we invite enquiries from Wholesale and
Export Firms interested in a class of goods which has
acquired a wide reputation for being of the most depend-
able quality.

Office and Factory: MONGKOK, KOWLOON. Tel. K593.
Cable Address: SOUCHIKNIT, HONGKONG.

A.P.B.

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CARNIVAL

ON
SATURDAY, 30th JAN., 1926

Dinner \$4 Per Head.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS OPTIONAL.

Late Bus to the Peak Hotel—12.15 a.m.
Special Bus to the Hongkong Hotel—12.30 a.m.

Tables for above may now be booked at
THE HONGKONG or REPULSE BAY HOTELS.
Telephones C. 32 and C. 776.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The 26th ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the "Star" Ferry Company, Limited, was held at noon yesterday, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided, and there were present: Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang (Directors), Mr. F. H. Crapnell (Secretary), and the following shareholders:—Messrs. W. S. Bailey, J. T. Bagram, J. P. Bragg, L. S. Greenhill, H. R. Sturt, O. F. Ribeiro, R. V. Harris, W. J. Carroll, A. H. M. da Silva and E. Saddick.

The CHAIRMAN, said: Gentlemen,—The Report and Statement of Accounts, together with the Auditor's Report, have been in your hands for some days and with your permission, I will follow the usual procedure and take them as read. On the 1st January, 1925, the two new launches *Golden Star* and *Meridian Star* were brought into service; two further boats, the *Solar Star* and *Night Star* are nearing completion and are expected to be ready early in April next. I hope when all these are in operation, it will make for the greater comfort and convenience of the public. It is proposed to sell the two oldest vessels as they will no longer be required for the maintenance of our service. Your Directors have also had under consideration for some time alterations and improvements to the Ice House Street Pier. There is only passage way at the present time to serve for both in-coming and out-going first-class passengers and it is frequently very congested. Plans showing the proposed alterations have been submitted to the Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association for their consideration, and when a scheme has been decided upon, it will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

When the ferry crews went on strike at the end of June, I regret to say that the service was disorganised and a good deal of inconvenience and delay was caused to people crossing the harbour. But thanks to the aid rendered by Naval Ratings and later by Officers and Engineers of the Mercantile Marine, we were able to maintain a curtailed service until the launch crews returned to work in August. To all those who assisted us in this difficult period, I wish to tender our hearty thanks.

WARNING TO FERRY BOARDERS.

There is a matter that I should like to take this opportunity to refer to, and, that is, people boarding the ferries after the gangway has been lifted and the ferry is under way. It is a dangerous practice and contrary to our by-laws. There is a notice on each launch and on the wharf warning people against this, but it is ignored. If this goes on it will be necessary for the Company to prosecute offenders in order to stop it.

Turning now to the Accounts, you will observe an amount of \$1,300 written off under the heading of "Bad and Doubtful Debts." This is a loss sustained owing to the Company's staff absconding on July 2nd with \$3,300, of which only \$2,000 has been recovered from his security. This man was jointly employed by the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and ourselves, and they also suffered a loss.

We have transferred \$20,000 to the Accident Fund to bring this up to \$100,000. Special Repairs Fund was drawn on during the year to the extent of \$30,072.55, and \$24,068.32 has been transferred to it, making it now stand at \$50,000. After effecting these transfers and taking into consideration the amount brought forward from last year, namely \$11,415.08—that is, ignoring the amount subsequently transferred to Reserve in connection with the capitalisation of that account—there is available for appropriation a balance of \$272,224.09. It is proposed to pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share and a bonus of like amount, absorbing \$240,000, and carry forward \$32,224.09. I hope that these appropriations will meet with the approval of shareholders, and would like to remind you that the number of shares on which dividend is now being paid was doubled in 1925 by the capitalisation of Reserve Fund.

I do not think there is anything further that calls for comment and now beg to propose that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted and passed. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. BAILEY, seconded by Mr. STURT, Mr. Bernard and the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang were re-elected directors, and on the proposition of Mr. HARRIS, seconded by Mr. CARROLL, Sir Paul Chater, retiring director, was re-elected. Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-elected auditor on the proposition of Mr. DA SILVA, seconded by Mr. BAGRAM.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 29th, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	1,000 buy.
Do.	217 nom.
Chartered Bank	211 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	229 nom.
Do.	218 nom.
P. & O. Bank	291 nom.
East Asia Bank	285 nom.
Canton Insurance	290 buy.
China Underwriters	292 nom.
North China Insurance	145 nom.
Union Insurance	237 buy.
Yong Sang Insurance	235 buy.
Obina Fire Insurance	153 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	290 sel.
Donghai	230 sel.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	224 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	244 sel.
Indo-China (Freel.)	238 nom.
Shell Transport	277 nom.
Star Ferries	255 sel.
Waterboats	216 buy.
Oriental Navigations	230 nom.
China Sugar	232 sel.
Malacca Sugars	248 nom.
Benguet	214 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	44 buy.
Langkate (combined)	212 sel.
Do. (single)	218 nom.
Shanghai Explorations	5.45 nom.
Shanghai Loans	8 nom.
Rams	25.50 sel.
French Mines	35/ nom.
Ind. Carbons	8/ nom.
E.K. & W. Wharfs	120 sel.
E.K. & W. Docks	255 sel.
Hongkong	165 nom.
New Engineering	7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	114 sel.
Indes Ref.	245 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	277 buy, 7 sa.
Hongkong Lands	20 sel. x. div.
Hongkong Realty (c.p.)	45 buy.
E.K. Territorials (c.p.)	30 buy.
Empire Estates	152 nom.
Prince's Buildings	120 sel.
Rural Lands	212 sel.
Ewo Cottons	212 buy, 24 sel.
Oriental	3 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	55 sel.
Do. (new)	27 sel.
Amusements	111 buy.
Canton Lacs	277 nom.
Cements (combined)	152 nom.
Do. (old)	122 nom.
Do. (new)	122 nom.
China Ropes	212 buy.
China Lights (combined)	112 sel.
Do. (old)	111 sel, 11 1/2 sa.
Do. (new)	43 sel.
China Providents	38 sel.
Constructions	43 buy.
Dairy Farms	172 sel.
Der A Wing (c.p.)	310 nom.
Hongkong Electric	351 nom.
Macao Electric	240 nom.
H.K. Developments	30 cts. nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	240 sel.
Do. (old)	122 nom.
Do. (new)	282 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	212 buy.
Lane Crawford	122 sel.
Mackintosh	222 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	17 buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	28 nom.
Sinceres	111 sel.
Taxis	230 nom.
United Asbestos	230 nom.
Natsons (old)	112 buy.
Do. (new)	112 buy.
Wm. Powells	111 sel.

SINGAPORE RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. yesterday received a cable from Singapore notifying a slight increase in the price of rubber, which is now quoted at \$1.10 per pound. They also intimate that the Lunas Rubber Estates, Ltd., has declared a Final Dividend of 20 per cent. Quotations received by cable yesterday morning are as follows:—

Straits	
Allenby	23.10
Alor Gajah	2.90
Ayer Moleks	2.90
Ayer Panas	3.50
Balgownie	5.25
Bassett	1.75
Brogas	1.20
Bukit Jelutong	1.25
Changkat Serdang	9.00
Connemara	2.75
Glencaldies	2.50
Indragiri	10.00
Jerams	1.45
Jimahs	2.30
Kedahs	3.80
Kempas	9.50
Kuala Sidims	4.20
Lunas	17.50
Malaka Pindas	2.80
Malakoffs	5.00
Mandai Tekong	0.95
Mayfields	14.00
New Serendahs	4.50
Nyalas	14.00
Pajams	13.50
Punggors	1.35
Sandycrofts	4.25
Scudais	2.85
Sungei Bagans	5.00
Tapahs	29.00
Tambulaks	1.35
Teluk Ansons	17.50
United Malaccas	2.70
Utah Simpans	4.50

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts send us the following quotations, received by cable, from their Singapore Agents, yesterday:

Straits	
Alor Gajah	2.80
Ayer Moleks	2.90
Ayer Panas	14.75
Balgownie	4.50
Bassett	1.35
Changkat Serdang	9.00
Glencaldies	2.50
Jerams	1.40
Jimahs	2.30
Kedahs	3.80
Malaka Pindas	2.90
Malakoffs	4.75
N. Serendahs	4.75
Pajams	14.50
Punggors	1.35
Radellas	2.75
Sandycrofts	4.50
Tapahs	29.00
Teluk Ansons	16.50
Ulu-Benus	67 cts.
Kempas	9.00

You've heard a lot about Big Pictures:
This is the biggest of them all!

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

CARL LAEMMLE

PRESENTS

HIS COLOSSAL PHANTASY IN 10 REELS

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

WITH

LON CHANEY

EXQUISITE MUSICAL PRESENTATION.

QUEEN'S

FOR DISPOSAL, One Five Roomed HOUSE with Garden on Peak in Excellent Position. One Five Roomed HOUSE in Good Surroundings, Mount Gordon, Peak. One Five Roomed HOUSE, Large Verandah, Middle Level, Quiet Central Position. One Five Roomed HOUSE in FORTY-ONE near Sea, Beautiful Views. One HOUSE, CENTRAL KOWLOON, also Granite Built HOUSE close to Beach and on Hill, Kowloon City. Above Houses For Sale \$12,000 to \$40,000. Buyers may settle half Cash; arrange Mortgage for Balance. Particulars will be given to BUYERS or RENTERS, upon Request to Tel. 4530. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.

It is essential for the future prosperity of trade in Hongkong and South China, that there should be increased co-operation between Foreign and Chinese business firms.

THE HONGKONG EVENING POST.

THE ONLY CHINESE EVENING PAPER.

is the best field for enterprising Foreign Firms who wish to make their goods known amongst Chinese Firms of the highest standing.

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Alexandra Buildings. Tel. C. 30.

A.P.B.

A FINE SELECTION OF HORS-D'ŒUVRE.

	Price		Price
SMOKED SALMON in Oil (LAX)	\$2.75	ITALIAN ANTIPASTO	\$1.45
BLACK RUSSIAN CAVIAR, 2 1/2 oz.	1.30	TUNNY FISH EXTRA, Large Tin	.80
" " 5 oz.	2.50	" " Small Tin	.40
ROLOMOS	.50	SAUCISSON de LYON OLIVE per lb.	1.20
HERBINGS in White Wine Mark Bock	.50	BLACK OLIVES	.70
HERBINGS EXTRA (J. TROLEY)	.80		

ALSO

GRUYERE ROQUEFORT & CAMEMBERT CHEESE.
THE FRENCH STORE,
No. 9, BRANSTONFIELD ARCADE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE

GRILL ROOM

WILL BE OPENED IN THE
ROOF GARDEN

on MONDAY, 1st February, 1926.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A LA CARTE SERVICE
AND DINNER PARTIES.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.



One Smart Flannel Suit

is essential to every man's wardrobe, and to be an economical suit must be thoroughly well made of a good West of England Flannel the best.

All orders entrusted to us are made under personal supervision and fully guaranteed for satisfactory service.

West of
England
Flannel
in Shades
of Grey,
—
From
\$65.00
the Suit.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"HONEY SUCKLE"

THE BUTTER

WITH THE REAL HOME FLAVOUR.

Customers desirous of obtaining regular supplies should place a Standing order so that we may take steps to safeguard their requirements.

SALTED AND UNSALTED
From 1 lb. Upwards Supplied.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

GREET YOUR FRIENDS WITH NEW YEAR CARDS WHICH THEY WILL APPRECIATE.

YOUR SELECTION FROM OUR BEAUTIFUL
ASSORTMENT CANNOT FAIL TO
PLEASE THEM.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

LAST WEEK

Mon., Jan. 25th, to Sat., Jan. 30th.



SPECIAL SALE PRICES ON
WARDROBE TRUNKS,
CABIN TRUNKS,
HAT BOXES,
SUIT CASES,
ATTACHE CASES,
KIT BAGS,
TRAVELLING RUGS, Etc., Etc.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. ANNUAL SHOW DATE FIXED.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held yesterday evening, in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s offices, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. A. Plummer.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the CHAIRMAN said: "At our last meeting I told you that for various reasons this Society experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining its membership, and I am sorry to say that during the past year our numbers have fallen from 237 to 175 ordinary members. I believe that one reason for this falling off is that the subscription is so small—only \$5 per annum—and in consequence people simply forget or don't bother to pay. I am asked by the Hon. Treasurer to request that members particularly those in outlying districts will kindly send in their subscriptions to him, because by the time our shroff has been to the Peak to find Mrs. Jones, then to Taikeo to find Mrs. Brown and to Taikeo to collect from Mrs. Robinson, and found them all out, there is not much left out of these subscriptions when the shroff's travelling expenses are paid. It would also considerably lighten the duties of the Hon. Secretary if members would kindly remember to send in subscriptions. If you will glance at the accounts which are now before you, you will see at once what the Society does with your subscriptions. According to our rules the funds of the Society shall be expended upon an annual exhibition of flowers and vegetables. It therefore follows that, without members we have no subscriptions and without subscriptions there can be no show. The show itself does not pay, and exclusive of prizes, costs annually about \$1,400 to \$1,500 against an income of about \$300 to \$350. As each member receives two free tickets for his (or her) \$5 subscription we can hardly expect to make much out of gate receipts but this does not matter so long as we have a full list of members. Some years we are fortunate in obtaining three or four life membership subscriptions and this year I can promise one. One life membership fee is equal to 20 ordinary subscriptions. Two or three new life members therefore make us feel very rich for the time being, but it seems to me that it is bad finance to spend life membership fees like ordinary subscriptions. I think that money so received should be kept in a separate account which would form a sort of reserve and if some kind-hearted banker can be found to allow us 5 per cent. (Lee House Street might do better still) each life member's contribution would produce one ordinary subscription annually. Last year's show was, I think, generally voted a success and the number of entries showed a satisfactory increase, while the number of exhibitors was two more than in 1924. I would, however, very much like to see further increase in the number of exhibitors and some new blood. I am sure there are quite a number of people who could exhibit, but don't do so simply because they forget to enter in time, don't think they have anything good enough, or because it is too much a bother. I would like to offer a special prize this year for people who have never exhibited before if the new committee can frame a rule which will specially encourage the small gardener."

Mr. R. A. Nicholson carried off the Challenge Cup for "Cut flowers open to all" last year with his excellent exhibit of roses (a well deserved win on which I am sure we all congratulate him) and I have much pleasure in announcing that he has very kindly offered to present the Society with a new Challenge Cup to take place of the one he has won outright. Might I, while on this subject, remind those who hold other challenge cups kindly to return same to the Hon. Secretary say one week before date of the show.

Apart from this, ladies and gentlemen, I don't think that the accounts call for any special comment. We closed the year with a balance in hand (exclusive of Challenge Cup Fund) of \$1,101.93, which although considerably less than the balance brought forward from the previous year, is sufficient with incoming subscriptions to warrant the expenditure of this year's show. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and after this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions regarding the accounts to the best of my ability.

Mr. GIBBS seconded, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The CHAIRMAN: I would beg leave to point out that we have lost several distinguished patrons during the year. I am sure I am only voicing your wishes when I suggest that it should be the first duty of the new Committee which we are about to elect to invite H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi and Lady Clementi, Vice-Admiral Sir Edwin Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Major-General C. O. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, R.N., to become patrons of the Society.

The proposal was carried with acclamation. **ELECTION OF OFFICERS.** The following officers were then appointed: President, Mr. F. C. Hall; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hornell; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Flacey; Committee, Mrs. Dyer, and Messrs. H. Green, H. B. L. Dowling, Chas. P. Sien, J. P. Robinson, P. A. Perry, C. E. H. Beavis, J. A. Plummer, and Ho Koon Tong. It was decided to hold the annual show on Thursday, March 11th.

PIRATES IN CHINESE GUNBOAT. SEIZURE OF CUSTOMS OFFICER.

FACTS OF MR. WESTON'S ADVENTURE.

Conflicting reports were in circulation yesterday regarding the capture of Mr. Weston, the second officer of the Customs cruiser *Lungshing* in Chinese waters near Macao. It was at first said that he had fallen a victim to strike pickets and, subsequently, that he was in the hands of pirates who were holding him to ransom. The confusion arose because he was actually captured by pirates who were themselves in possession of a Chinese gun-boat. The facts are these:

The *Lungshing* was cruising at the mouth of the West River when she came across a Chinese gun-boat. It was suspected that this gun-boat was loading, or was about to load, opium and the Customs cruiser, therefore, decided to investigate matters a little more closely. For this purpose a boat's crew was sent in charge of Mr. Weston to carry out an inspection and report. The boat was allowed alongside but as soon as Mr. Weston and two of the Customs blue-jackets had gone on board the gun-boat decided to decamp and did so taking her unwelcome visitors with her. The *Lungshing* immediately gave chase but her quarry escaped up a creek.

The *Lungshing* shortly afterwards came into touch with the British patrol boat *Vesuvius* and explained what had occurred. The *Vesuvius*, wirelessed to the Commissioner of Customs at Canton who immediately communicated with the Cantonese Naval Department. It was then learned that the gun-boat, with Mr. Weston and the Customs sailors on board, was not operated by the Naval authorities, but had some time previously been taken by a gang of pirates.

It was naturally presumed from this that Mr. Weston and the sailors would be held for ransom but, apparently, the pirates decided that they had been sufficiently daring and did not wish to add to the already serious indictment against them. However, this may be, the fact remains that Mr. Weston and the sailors were released and found their way to Canton. From there they were sent to Hongkong and are now going back to Macao, none the worse, it is hoped, for their little adventure.

THE "TAMING"

LEFT HOIHOW LAST EVENING.

In connection with the report published yesterday that the British s.s. *Taming*, one of the China Navigation Company's fleet, had been forcibly detained by the Chinese authorities at Hoihow, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire received a wireless message yesterday from a vessel at Hoihow stating that the *Taming* would be leaving that port at six o'clock last evening.

The *Taming*, which trades between Hongkong, Hoihow, and Haiphong, left Hongkong on Thursday of last week with a heavy cargo and passengers and was due to leave Hoihow on Monday afternoon for Haiphong, at which port she should have arrived on Tuesday.

There may be some cause for doubt, in view of yesterday's later information, as to whether the *Taming* was forcibly detained as was first stated. The wireless message received from one of her passengers, who, with others, was transferred to the French s.s. *Ugaoi*, stated that this transference was due to the "immobilization" of the *Taming*. It was in view of the new situation in Hoihow created by possession of Hoihow by Cantonese troops, following their invasion of Hoihow, that the message was deemed to mean that the vessel was detained by the authorities there. It is possible that the message was misconstrued.

"CITY OF BARODA"

COURT SEVERELY CENSURES THE CAPTAIN.

GRAVE ERRORS IN JUDGMENT FOUND.

The findings of the Marine Court of Enquiry which investigated the grounding of the *City of Baroda* on the North Lagoon Shoal, off the north-west coast of Borneo, on Christmas morning, were delivered at Singapore on January 26th. Captain Houghton was severely censured, the court finding that he had been guilty of grave errors of judgment in choosing the passage between the North and South Lagoon Shoals instead of following the route marked on the chart and recommended in the sailing directions, but his certificate was not dealt with.

During the hearing it was stated that the cost of the repairs to the *City of Baroda* had been estimated by the Harbour Board at \$400,000 and that a thousand tons of cargo had been damaged.

K. M. A. CERAMIC & REFRACTORY PRODUCTS



CLINKER,
PAVING,
BUILDING
& FIRE-
BRICKS

STONE-
WARE
PIPES &
GLAZED
TILES

Ask for our Illustrated Catalogue—Compare our Prices
and Inspect our wide Range of Samples

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

HORS D'ŒUVRE.

Herrings and Mackerels in White Wine, Pickled Herrings in White Vinegar, Small Mackerels in Oil, Mackerel Filets with Aromates, Tunny Fish, Fruits, Herring Roe, Best Sardines in Oil, Sauce Ravigote or with Lemon, Anchovies, Foie Gras, Italian Antipasto, Saucisson, Black and Green Olives, Ham, etc.

MAGASIN GENERAL.

[101]

LOW PRICE

MOUTRIE PIANOS

RELIABILITY

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEAT MR. J. WEDLAKE'S SIDE.

The Hongkong Hockey Club first eleven opposed a team captained by Mr. J. Wedlake at Kowloon on Wednesday, and won by five goals to nil. There was no score in the first half, but after the interval E. J. R. Mitchell scored three goals, and J. E. Noronha was responsible for two more.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

The following will represent the Club 11 to-day, in their match against the 5/8 Punjabis at the Marina ground, at 5 p.m.:—T. R. Bowell; C. L. E. Becker; J. Wedlake (capt.); E. F. Stewart; L. P. Ralph; Rev. N. Evans; J. E. Noronha; S. H. Garrod; D. Lyons; Lieut. E. H. Jacobs-Larkoom; T. J. Price.

FOOTBALL.

K.F.C. RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club Reserves in the Junior Shield re-play on Saturday, 30th inst. Reserves v. South China "A" at Soekunpoo "A" ground, kick-off, 2.30 p.m.:—

Vickers; Guest and Knight; Street, Brown and Pasco; Morris, Vickers, Millard, Spary and Miles. Reserves:—Ollier and Eastman.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report, dated January 22nd says:—

A distinctly better feeling has been evident in our market during the week under review and prices generally have shown a hardening tendency. The fall in exchange coupled with slightly higher manufacturers' prices has strengthened the position of importers as regards stocks on hand and with a scarcity of supplies buyers have increased their limits.

At the auctions further advances were recorded on last week, Greys moving up a mace, Whites 2½ mace and Blacks 3 mace per piece. In addition to buying for immediate requirements, speculative purchases were in evidence and in particular the better known chops were in good demand. Transport facilities during the week also showed some improvement and with returning confidence in the markets for Szechwan and Tientsin fair clearances have been reported.

HELENA MAY MUSICAL.

THE "SQUEAKETTES" DELIGHT LARGE AUDIENCE.

There was scarcely standing room in the hall of the Helena May Institute yesterday evening, when the "Squeakettes" rendered a series of songs and dances. The opening chorus "We are the gay Squeakettes" was a fitting introduction to a supremely delightful programme. The rhythmic, airy tunes of "Chili-Bom-Bom," "Walla-Walloo," "Ukales," and "Hum a little Tune," delighted the audience, and the choruses of two of them were encored. No less delightful were two Negro Spirituals entitled "I got a robe" and "The Gospel Train."

The second part of the programme was perhaps more pleasant than the first; at least such pieces as the "Monsieur Rhymes" and "The Toy Drum Major" evoked much laughter, and were accorded generous applause. Other items were "Jane," "Gavotte Blanche" and the "High Seppers."

Each of the gay "Squeakettes" had a sweet voice, and they danced and sang together in a manner that evidenced a good deal of practice, and the capacity house which they attracted and the applause they received were fully deserved. Assuredly, those who were present, will look forward to other appearances of the party.

The Squeakettes were:—Dorothy Holyoak, Joyce Holyoak, Vera Thwaites, Eileen Bellamy, Margaret Stirling, Cathie Shaw, Audrey Bloxham, Marjorie Scott, Christa Womack, Elma Birkett, Jane Paton, Capt. Steele, Mrs. Russell Brown.

Mrs. C. A. Brown was at the piano.

A WIRELESS SUCCESS.

HOME COMMUNICATION WITH HONGKONG.

Another remarkable accomplishment in wireless telephony is to be credited to Mr. E. J. Simmonds, the well-known amateur experimenter of Gerrards Cross, says *Electricity* of December 25th. He has succeeded in carrying out a two-way communication with Hongkong.

Here is an abridged record extracted from Mr. Simmonds' log: Two-way between China and Great Britain. G.30 D. (Mr. Simmonds' experimental station) on 45 metres at 1,800 G.M.T. The China station received intelligible speech and gave the strength of telegraphy as R.S. The China station operated on 35 metres and strength of signals was R-6-7. Valves used for transmission and reception, Osrams, oscillator valve T.250. The input at G.30 D. 100 watts.

Mr. Simmonds has many records in transmission and reception and much of his success can be attributed to his original methods in the design and construction of his apparatus.

STRIKERS OUTSTAYING THEIR WELCOME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

When the strikers first went up to Canton from Hongkong last June they were permitted by property owners to occupy vacant buildings but they appear to have overstayed their welcome and there has been a good deal of friction recently between the landlords and their guests. To get over the trouble all lodgings in future are to be arranged through a social committee, of the Labour Union interested in the enforcement of the strike.

MILITARY LEAGUE AGAINST CANTON REGIME.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Reports in the Chinese Press state that General Wu Pei Fu, upon the advice of General Ma Chi, a former militarist of power in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, is backing military leaders in the Kwangtung-Kwangsi neighbourhood, and the military tuncans and tuncuns of Hunan, Kiangsi, and Yunnan in a project for a joint invasion of the two Kwang provinces to relieve them from Bolshevik control.

It is also reported that certain anti-Red leaders—mostly persons who once possessed military or political power in Canton or Nanning but have been driven out—are now in Shanghai formulating schemes for the overthrow of the present bureaucracy and Soviet dictatorship in the Southern Capital. A Shanghai message to the *True Light* mentions in this connection Hsu Chung Chi, Liu Chen Huan, Lin Fu, Hsu Chi, Chuck Jen Ki, Hung Yin Huan, Kwi Kun Ying, Feng Tsok Wan, Yang Chi Min, and others as members of a new military league against the present Canton regime.

The Kuomintang Army, however, is reporting the further success of their arms. On January 26th it is announced they completely gained control of Hoihow, in the island of Hainan, on which they first landed on the 17th inst.

THE SOVIET ADVISER AT CANTON, DEPRIVED OF THE VOTE AT PARTY MEETINGS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

At a recent meeting of the Kuomintang in Canton a resolution was passed expressly denying to M. Borodin, Soviet High Commissioner to South China and political adviser to the Kuomintang Party, the right to vote at the Party meetings. As political adviser he can take part in the deliberations of the Party. This resolution was brought up, it is said, to remove the misconception that M. Borodin has been actually directing Canton governmental affairs. According to reports unfavourable to the Kuomintang, M. Borodin is more than an adviser at Canton and his power does not arise from his appointment as an adviser but rather from the funds the Kuomintang has been getting from the Soviets.

SUPPRESSING SMUGGLING IN CANTON WATERS. SHIPPING COMPANIES' PROTEST AGAINST CONFISCATORY MEASURES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Influential shipping companies along the West River are petitioning the Kuomintang to reconsider its drastic policy in regard to the confiscation of merchant steamers by the Naval authorities under the slightest pretext and the commissioning of these ships as units of the flotilla for patrol service on the rivers. The shipping companies represent the smuggling alleged to be done by passengers or members of the crew without knowledge of the officers of the ship. Contraband now includes Japanese as well as British goods.

JUNK PIRATED.

HELD UP IN LYEMUN PASS.

On the way from Shan Mei to Hongkong with a cargo of 27 pigs, valued at \$600, a Chinese fishing junk, No. 3944 V, manned by a crew of four, was pirated in Lyemun Pass during Wednesday night.

According to the police report, the junk was just outside Lyemun Pass when she was overtaken by a rowing boat, in which were five men, one armed with a revolver and three with daggers. The pirates boarded the junk and after stealing the pigstock they rowed away towards Chinese territory.

A DEAL IN SILK.

THE KWONG WAH-PINGUET CASE. MR. JUSTICE WOOD'S JUDGMENT.

In the Summary Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood delivered judgment in the case in which the Kwong Wah & Co., of 37, Wing On Street, sued P. M. Pinguet & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central, for alleged breach of contract. Plaintiff had claimed the return of \$601.23 which had been paid by them to defendants for ten rolls of artificial silk which had been rejected because the material was not of the stipulated width. The width should have been 25 inches.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Wood said that it was an action by a buyer for the non-delivery of goods. The price was paid by the buyer in advance of delivery. The question arising for decision was whether the seller had or had not made a good delivery of the contract of sale. The date of the contract was May 22nd, 1925. On that day, a broker, being the agent of the seller, produced a sample of dress material, "artificial silk jersey" to the buyer, and asked if he was prepared to buy ten pieces of the material at contract price. The buyer expressed readiness to do so. The broker, whose authority from the seller was limited to obtaining offers, reported to the seller, who directed the broker at once to accept it on his behalf.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

The broker then visited the buyer, accepted his offer by word of mouth, and gave him a document. The testimony of the broker himself had not been available and his absence had rendered it difficult to give findings of facts. It was, however, established, that the offer of the buyer contained a stipulation for the width of 25 inches, and that the acceptance of this expressed condition. It was also evident that the document delivered to the buyer was not an instrument in the contract (which was an agreement for sale made on that date), but was merely made as a record of certain terms in the contract, already made, and was an announcement by the seller of the allotment by him of certain goods to that contract.

SALE BY DESCRIPTION.

Continuing, His Lordship said that in his view this contract was an agreement for sale of goods by description, followed immediately by an allotment of goods by the seller to the contract. The seller had at the time in the godown six cases with identical contents, any one of which might have been selected by him to make delivery under this contract.

After May 22nd, nothing material happened until June 8th, when the price was paid by the buyer, and he received a delivery order. On the following day his agent went to the godown and took the case. In accordance with the custom of his trade, he examined the goods on his premises.

THE WRONG CASE.

The case received by the buyer was not in fact the case allotted on May 22nd, but was another case in the same series. He noticed this error, but nevertheless opened the case, he was therefore estopped from basing any claim for non-delivery.

He unrolled most of the material, and measured both length and width. He was dissatisfied with the width. Next day he wrote a letter of complaint to the seller, who went and inspected the goods. By the fact of this inspection, the buyer thereby ratified the adoption of the case delivered to the contract. He held that no claim by the buyer for damages could be entertained, because as the result of unrolling, an accurate measurement of the material could not be made and he further held that the material had in fact been depreciated in value. The buyer had then refused to accept the goods. The goods were still in the buyer's possession, and had been produced in Court. It had been suggested on behalf of the seller, that the buyer's acceptance was complete and he was therefore not entitled to reject them, because by his not examining the goods in the godown he had waived his right to refuse them.

It had been shown that a custom existed whereby a buyer generally examined the goods on his own premises. It could not be successfully argued that the buyer through his own conduct had in any way lost his right to reject the goods, if the alleged breach of contract was found proved against the seller, and nothing done to the goods by the buyer after delivery exceeded a *bona fide* examination of them. The onus of proof was on the buyer, and he had to satisfy the Court that the material delivered did not conform with the width stipulated. He had based his case wholly on that point.

DIFFICULT MATERIAL TO MEASURE.

"No one, who has not handled this material, can fully realize how serious a burden of proof is in this case laid upon the buyer," added his Lordship. "The material responds to tension and manipulation to an extraordinary degree." He then referred to the measurements made in Court, and how after a series of gentle movements, measurement varied between 25 and 30 inches. After the buyer's examination, the apparent width must have been considerably altered.

Concluding, His Lordship said that plaintiff had not proved a deficiency in width, because it could only have been done by expert measurement. He was satisfied that plaintiff's witness did not possess the requisite experience and skill.

Judgment was given for defendants with costs. Mr. E. S. C. Brooks was for the plaintiffs and Mr. Vaux (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for defendants.

EXPORTING MONEY.

CASES HEARD AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday three cases were heard in connection with attempts to export money from the Colony.

A Chinese, who described himself as a Californian merchant, was charged with attempting to export the sum of \$500 from Hongkong.

The defendant said that he was seeing a *clanman* off to Macao by steamer and laboured to impress upon His Worship that he had forgotten he had the sum mentioned with him at the time.

After evidence had been given by a number of police witnesses, His Worship remarked that there appeared to be a slight doubt in the case, to the benefit of which the defendant was entitled. He accordingly dismissed the case.

MONEY IN SHOES.

On a similar charge another passenger was fined \$10, although he denied that he had money in his possession. The constable who searched defendant stated that he first of all found \$10 in the man's breast pocket and subsequently discovered a further \$30 in his shoes.

An old woman who took \$253 on board the steamer for Macao was fined \$25. She pleaded ignorance of the regulations.

STRIKER FROM CANTON. SENTENCED FOR STEALING OVERCOAT.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Major Willson sentenced a Chinese to two months' imprisonment for stealing an overcoat.

Sergeant Meadows said that defendant was apparently a striker and a member of the Shoemakers' Union in Canton. In his possession were found tickets which would enable him to get food in Canton. He arrived in the Colony on Tuesday.

The owner of the overcoat, who lived at No. 13, D'Aguiar Street, said that he chased defendant and caught him in Stanley Street.

In passing sentence, His Worship characterized the culprit as a "sneaking thief, and a dangerous spy."

AN ANGRY SON.

TRIED TO STOP HIS MOTHER BEING ARRESTED.

"You will be a hero if you can take her to the police station," was one of the remarks attributed to a young Chinese, when charged with assaulting an Indian constable, at the Central Magistracy yesterday. Defendant's mother was also charged with hawking vegetables without a licence.

The constable said that when he arrested the woman, her son appeared, used threatening language and took up a fighting attitude. But for the prompt arrival of another constable, he was sure that he would have been subjected to a fierce assault.

Defendant said that he could not help being angry when the constable was arresting his mother.

Major Willson considered the offence a serious one, and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. His mother was fined \$5.

HARBOUR THEFTS.

TWO MEN SENT TO PRISON.

Two men, said to be the last members of a gang of harbour thieves to fall into the hands of the Police, appeared before Mr. E. A. D. Forrest at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. They were charged with stealing a quantity of rope and canvas from the *s.s. Nam Sang* and the *s.s. Escondido*.

Evidence was given as to the arrest of the men. Defendants admitted the charges. First defendant was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second man, who had a previous conviction, was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

DESTITUTE EUROPEAN.

TO BE SENT HOME.

A short time ago, a European vagrant, named David Boyd, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for being absent from the House of Detention.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, Major C. Willson informed him that his sentence would be reduced to eight days, since a passage home had been arranged for him.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, said:—

The Japanese depression has passed into the Pacific. The anti-cyclone has weakened slightly. A fresh to moderate monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea. Forecast: N.E. winds; moderate, fine.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A FOKI.

CHINESE DIES AFTER JUMP FROM VERANDAH.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN CENTRAL DISTRICT.

An exciting incident, which ended tragically, occurred in the Central District yesterday morning, when a *foki*, who was in the employ of the Hoo Cheong Wo firm of ship-chandlers, Connaught Road Central (near the Yaumati Ferry), startled pedestrians on the Praya by jumping into the road from the second floor verandah. The man is alleged to have run amok with an axe and, without any known provocation, attacked another *foki*, a youth of about seventeen or eighteen years of age, employed by the same firm. The youth was seriously injured and his alleged assailant died from the injuries he received by jumping to the road from the verandah.

The affair happened between 9.30 and 10 a.m. It has not even been definitely established, according to the police report, that the men had quarrelled first, although it is surmised that this might have been so. In any event, following the jump of the alleged attacker from the verandah, the other *foki* was found lying on the verandah with severe injuries to his head and limbs, which had apparently been caused by the axe.

Both men were at once removed by ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital where the youth lies in a very serious condition. The other man died shortly after admission. His injuries included fracture of the skull.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

TWO PING SHAN VILLAGERS KIDNAPPED.

Two reports of armed robberies were received by the police yesterday. One took place in the Ping Shan district and was attended by kidnapping and the other was perpetrated at Sham Shui Po.

With regard to the first incident, it appears that at ten o'clock on Wednesday night a widow, living with her family in a house at Lung Ku Tam village, Deep Bay, Ping Shan district, was awakened by someone knocking at the door and demanding admittance. The door was opened and two men entered and held up the inmates with guns. Three other members of the gang remained on watch outside the house. The five men were all armed, three with rifles and two with revolvers. While two of the gang searched the house and stole \$400 in money and jewellery and a basket of chickens, valued at \$10, the other three visited a neighbouring house where they kidnapped the widow's son and nephew.

The robbers later left with their booty and captives by boat in the direction of Lin Tin Island.

THE SHAM SHUI PO CASE.

Four men, one armed with a revolver and the others with daggers, entered No. 104, Tai Nam Street, Sham Shui Po at four o'clock yesterday morning and held up a licensed hawk who lives there.

After remaining for some time in the house, the robbers made off with money, jewellery and clothing valued at \$470.

JUNK'S FIGHT WITH STRIKERS.

PICKETS KILLED IN EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

The story of a fight between the crew of a Hongkong trading junk and strike pickets comes to hand in a report reaching the Colony yesterday.

It appears that the junk, manned with a crew of six men and three women, and carrying four muzzle-loading cannons and several ancient muskets, left Tai Ping (a town near the Boco Agnis forte) for Hau Hoi (in Deep Bay, British waters). On Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, they were called upon to leave to by strike pickets in a boat at Chik Wan.

Their reply to the demand was the discharge of a volley from the junk's muskets, to which fire, the twenty or so strike pickets in the other boat replied by discharging their rifles at the junk but the fusillade was harmless as the junk was protected by improvised iron plates. The junk's crew fired about eight rounds from their cannons, after which the strikers withdrew.

It is estimated that about two-thirds of the strike pickets were killed. The attacked junk eventually reached Hongkong without further incident.

SILK STORE THIEF.

VALUABLE SHAWLS FOUND IN LAVATORY.

Some more silk goods, stolen from Messrs. D. Chellaram (the Popular Silk Store) were recovered yesterday morning. Following the robbery on Sunday night, a portion of the loot was discovered in a lavatory on the fifth floor of China Building.

Yesterday morning a watchman entered this lavatory and found two bundles, which were identified by the proprietors of the store. In the bundles were 29 silk shawls, valued at \$2,531.

SMOKED DANISH BACON MILD CURED.

PRIME BACK - - - - - per lb. \$1.69

STREAKY - - - - - " 1.30

SELECTED CHEESE.

FINEST BLUE GORGONZOLA - - - - - per lb. 1.20

FROMAGE BLEU - - - - - " 1.20

ENGLISH CHEDDAR - - - - - " 1.20

GRUYERE - - - - - " 1.40

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PROVISIONS SPECIALISTS.

FORMOSA

MACHINE MADE BRICKS

The most ideal BRICKS unexcelled in

DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY.

Stocks carried

LEUNG HON-CHI,

Agent.

30 and 31, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. C. 191.

COLUMBIA NEW-PROCESS RECORDS

- 1402 NELL GWYN DANCES No. 1... Scot's Guards Band.
 1402 NELL GWYN DANCES No. 2... " "
 1409 NELL GWYN DANCES No. 3... " "
 2321 DVORAK'S HUMORESKE " "
 2321 HENRY MORRIS DANCE " "
 2321 HENRY VIII SHEPHERD'S DANCE " "
 2322 HENRY VIII TORCH DANCE " "
 LOVE IN ARCADE " "

AT

ANDERSON'S.

(78)

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE C. 4373.

GENTLEMEN'S

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

We have removed these two departments from the Hongkong Hotel Buildings to our

Main Store at 12, Des Vaux Road Central.

The entrance is by the main door, with an immediate turn to the right. There is also a SEPARATE ENTRANCE in the passage between Powell's and the New Exchange Buildings. Structural alterations have been carried out, making the Department SELF CONTAINED, ensuring every comfort.

NEW GOODS

From London Now On Show.

INSPECTION INVITED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have REVOKED my Power of Attorney dated the 10th DAY OF JUNE, 1924, in favour of FELIX BURLLEY MODY.

J. H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1926. [3125]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT will be given by the Society in APRIL NEXT. REHEARSALS will be held in the CATHEDRAL HALL on MONDAYS at 8.15 for OBOES and at the same time on WEDNESDAYS at the City Hall for OBCESTRAL Ladies and Gentlemen. Interested are invited to attend the first Rehearsals on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 1st and 3rd.

H. J. BEST,
Hon. Secretary.

[3123]

G. B.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, to and for the sum of £200,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 29th JANUARY, 1926.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 82, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

J. B. RACOBUS, Lt.-Col.
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1926. [3124]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

WITH Reference to the Notice to the Shareholders of this Company dated 29th October, 1925, whereby the Final Call of \$5.00 per share on the New Shares was made payable on 1st FEBRUARY, 1926, instead of 2nd NOVEMBER, 1925, the General Managers and Consulting Committee have decided, in view of the conditions prevailing at present, to further extend the time for payment of this Call.
NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that the Date for Payment of the FINAL CALL IS POSTPONED to 1st APRIL, 1926, and that the Form of Bankers' Receipt already sent to Shareholders can be used as though the Date named therein were the 1st APRIL, 1926.

For THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1926. [3122]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, to TUESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1926, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1926. [3121]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Motorship "ERMLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods consigned undelivered after the 31st January, 1926, will be subject to Rent.
All Claims must reach us by 1st February, 1926, or they will not be recognised.
All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 30th January, 1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JEBBEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1926. [311]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE Have Been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for the TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, and are prepared to quote on Lubricating Oils and Greases.
Representative direct from the Refinery is attached to our Staff.
THE JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.,
14, Pedder Street,
Hongkong. [3105]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE FINALS of the K.O.Y.L.I. CUP will be Played on SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 5 p.m., on the CLAS GRASS, The Match will be followed by the GYMKHANA Events given below—
1.—Polo Striking.
2.—THROAT & NECK RACE.
3.—MUSICAL CHAIRS.
4.—BENDING RACE.
5.—OYSTACLE RACE.

ENTRY to these Events is OPEN to All Members of the Hongkong Polo Club and to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUSES. Entry lists showing Conditions of Events are posted at the CLUBHOUSE, the STRAITS, and at the HONGKONG CLUB and will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th.
Admission to the Match and Gymkhana is Open to Subscribers to the FAN LING HOUSES, Members of the Polo Club and their Guests. Tea will be served and Refreshments provided. [3088]

FANLING HUNT RACES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1926.

ENTRIES for the STEEPCHASE MEETING at FANLING HUNT RACES CLOSE on FEBRUARY 1st to Dr. F. PIERCE-GROVE, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
The HEAVY WEIGHT and LIGHT WEIGHT RACES are Open to all (whether Subscribers to the Hunt, Members of Polo Club, Hongkong Defence Corps or not).
The 1st Race will start at 3 p.m.
Special Trains with Cheap Fares will be Run to and from Fanling.
The Subscriber's Enclosures will be Open to the Public at \$2. Per Head. Motor Cars can park by the Rail in the Enclosure. [3118]

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

3, PAKE ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 4424. [3033]

FOR SALE—10-25 H. P. SINGER DE LUXE 4-5 SEATER, 1925 Model. Complete with All Fittings. Tyres Very Good. Mileage 2,500 Miles. Entirely Overhauled. May be Seen at the HARBOUR OFFICE Any Day Between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Trial by Arrangement. Owner Going Home. [3117]

FOR RENT—Two Houses, Glebe, Central District, each containing Three Floors suitable for Mess, Private House or Flats. Well Furnished Flat including Grand Piano. Causeway Bay, for Mess or Occasional Use. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. 4830. [3062]

TO LET—Self Contained Flat in Arment Buildings, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc. Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 609, Hongkong. [3062]

TO LET.

TO LET—Nos. 10, 11 and 12, FUNG TAI TERRACE, Facing HART VALLEY, EUROPEAN FLATS with Flush System and Garage. For Full Particulars, Please Apply to THE WING ON CO., LTD. [3115]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING" No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHANCERY BANK and MERRILLANT BANK).
Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2607]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [3033]

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAKINGA GAR, MOTOR ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.
Garage provided. Immediate possession.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building. [2251]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

JANUARY 30th, 1926, at 9.15 P.M.
FIFTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MAIN EVENT.

FIFTEEN ROUND CONTEST FOR THE WELTER-WEIGHT BELT.
C. P. C. JIM CARTLIDGE,
ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD,

A. B. EWING, H.M.S. "HARRIER"
And Five Other Contests.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S For—
MEMBERS Only on THURSDAY, the 29th INST.
GENERAL PUBLIC on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th INST.
PRICES—\$3.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00. [3106]

NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MACAO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 30th INST. at 11 A.M. and before the Committee mentioned in Article 156 of the Regulation of the 3rd October, 1901, the Bidding will take place for the Executive Rights to establish the Game of PANTAN in MACAO, for the Period of FIVE YEARS, from the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1926, to 31st of JANUARY, 1931.

The basis for the Bidding will be \$1,200,000 Per Annum, with the Reduction referred to in the 5 of the list of the Conditions, which will serve as the basis for the Definite Agreement.

No one will be permitted to Bid, unless he has presented a Document, showing that he has deposited with the Macao Branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the sum of \$120,000. This amount will be Returned to Unsuccessful Bidders.

The other Conditions may be seen in this TREASURY DEPARTMENT and also in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL at Hongkong, PLENIO TINOCO, Colonial Treasurer.

Macao, Treasury Department,
22nd January, 1926. [3119]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

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carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
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Hongkong, 27th January, 1926. [3120]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM via PORTS.

THE Steamship "GLENIFFEE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 30th January, 1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 29th January, 1926, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1926. [3109]

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[50]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1926.

CANTON'S REPLY TO HONGKONG.

THE communiqué by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton replying to the statement issued for public information recently by the Hongkong Government regarding the impasse in the efforts to put an end to the boycott of the Colony's trade and commerce, leaves the position absolutely unchanged. We are told that the Canton Government is still animated by the same sincere desire to see an early settlement and is ready to continue its efforts to assist the two sides. But this official statement appears to us to be nothing more than a very naive confession of the impotence of the Government. It states, for instance, that "it promised that when the Hongkong Government would agree in principle to the two economic terms, to use all its influence with the strikers to bring about an early settlement." Well, the statement issued by the Hongkong Government showed clearly enough that as a result of a discussion between important officials of the two Governments the Hongkong Government acquiesced in a suggestion for a visit to Canton by a delegation of eight prominent Chinese appointed by the Chinese community, for the purpose of negotiating directly with the Strike Committee on the so-called "economic" questions—namely strike pay and compensation for loss of employment—leaving all "political" questions for later consideration between the two Governments; the strike and the boycott to cease on the settlement of the economic questions. When, however, the delegation went to Canton they found that "no assistance could be looked for from the Canton Government towards meeting the

Strike Committee and discussing the 'economic' terms with them unless they were prepared to discuss and settle with the Strike Committee at the same time 'political' terms."

What is the explanation given of this volte face? There is none. The reference to it made in the Canton communiqué is an obvious wriggle. Indeed one might gather from this statement that the Hongkong Government had been designedly misled in the matter, for the Commissioner says that this delegation of merchants was foredoomed to failure not only because they were empowered only to negotiate on the economic terms, but for "the added reason that the strikers could not see how they could negotiate with representatives of Hongkong Chinese merchants against whom they have had no grievance and declared no boycott." Was this known, we wonder, to the Canton official who suggested that this delegation of prominent Chinese business men should go up to Canton?

What strikes us as being perhaps the most amazing—certainly the most ludicrous—feature of the document is the frank confession that the political questions are the concern of the strikers in Canton and not the concern of the Government! Let us be suspected of misrepresenting the attitude of the Canton Government on this point, let us quote the words of the document: "The strike was therefore a political one. The absurdity of the Government appointing plenipotentiaries to negotiate on a matter outside its powers need only to be pointed out to be appreciated." We may remark that it does not "need to be pointed out" that the absurdity lies really in the surrender by the Government of its authority in political questions to a "Strike Committee." It is what an Englishman would describe as GILBERTIAN—an incident out of a comic opera—and would be laughable if it were not so piteous. But there it is, and until the Canton authorities take a more intelligent view of matters and exert the authority and influence which a Government should be able to exercise, we do not see how the desire for an early settlement which the communiqué tells us animates the Canton Government can be successfully promoted. We can see no other way out of the impasse but in negotiations on the lines of the understanding arrived at after the interchange of visits by important officials of the two Governments.

The only hope of an early settlement seems to us to reside in this understanding being yet fulfilled.

Mr. S. H. Michael returned to Hongkong yesterday by the *Suwa Maru*.

A British case of small-pox was notified to the Medical Officer of Health on the 27th inst.

The annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association has been fixed for February 22nd.

A serious fire which broke out at Nam Kwan (South Gate) of Canton on Monday evening, destroyed over a hundred houses.

Mr. M. Manuk and Miss Manuk returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Suwa Maru*, after a three months' holiday in India.

A chimney fire in Jubilee Street on Wednesday night was put out by the inmates and firemen before the outbreak made any headway.

The celebration of the fifth graduation of the Chung Hok Class, and distribution of certificates by Lady Clementi is to take place at the Queen's Theatre on Saturday, February 6th.

According to a statement publicly made by Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the construction of the tomb of the late leader of the Kuomintang will occupy two years. The "foundation stone" is to be laid at Nanking on March 12th which is the first anniversary of Dr. Sun's death.

It is announced by the Hongkong Hotel Company that on February 1st the grill room will be re-opened on the roof garden, and special attention will be given to a la carte service and dinner parties.

It was found, as a result of X-ray examination, that no injuries of a complicated nature were sustained by Mrs. H. A. Jones, wife of the manager of Moutrie's, who was removed to the French Hospital, Causeway Bay, on Wednesday, suffering from shock, bruises and abrasions sustained as a result of a Kai Tak bus overturning when near Kowloon Dock. Mrs. Jones is being medically attended in her home.

M. André Danjou, who has been promoted to be French Consul at Canton from Singapore, has had nearly ten years' service in Singapore. He was Vice-Consul at Foochow in February, 1916, when the sudden death of the Comte de Bondy forced the French Government to send him down to Singapore, where he arrived and assumed duties as Vice-Consul until July, 1918, when he was appointed Acting-Consul, and on July 28th, 1921, he was raised to the position of second class Consul. On July 27th, 1924, he was made a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. It is a coincidence, remarks the *Straits Times*, that M. Briand as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris should have promoted him ten years ago and that it is again M. Briand, ten years after, who should promote him again.

THE COLONY'S ATHLETES AND ACROBATS.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mojath Khansoski, of 34, Hillier Street, writes:

With reference to your issue of yesterday's date which contained a challenge by Mr. J. P. V. Remedios, I wish to take up his wager for items 1 and 2. If he so desires I could arrange a suitable meeting place to compete with him on February 6th, 1926. I should be glad to know if he would be willing to accept a side stake of \$350—the winner to take all.

Also I am prepared to challenge him or anyone interested in the following strength and endurance tests:

- (1) Strictly fasting from food and drink.
- (2) Standing in erect position and balancing on ball of feet, squat for two days without stopping except for sipping milk every six hours.
- (3) Hanging head downwards with feet fastened to a trapezium.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE.

MR. ERIC RICE'S VISIT.

Mr. Eric Rice, Assistant Secretary to the Overseas League, is leaving the Colony to-day. His visit has been very successful and many new members have been enrolled. He has arranged for a Committee to continue the work of the League in the Colony and hopes that they will be able to do much to forward the objects which the League has in view. Enquiries may be addressed to members of the Committee who will be glad to give any information desired. Mr. G. R. Edwards has kindly consented to act as the Official Secretary for the Hongkong Branch of the League.

Appended is a list of the officers of the League in Hongkong.

Honorary Vice-Presidents for Hongkong—H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., and Lady Clementi.

Members of Committee—Mrs. H. W. Bird, representing Ladies of Hongkong; Miss Elma Birkett, representing Younger Community; Mr. J. E. Bullock, representing Government Service; Mr. R. R. Forster, representing H.E. The Governor; Mr. G. R. Edwards, representing The Commercial Firms; Mr. S. J. Jordan, representing Kowloon; Mr. S. T. Williamson, representing Shipping; Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Robertson, representing Hongkong Club; Major J. Macready, D.S.O., representing Military; Mr. A. S. Abbott, representing Stores; Mr. R. L. Montcrieff, representing Banks.

Reuter cables from Vienna that the National Bank has reduced its rate from nine to eight per cent.

A Reuter message from Paris states that M. Dorel, a Communist, who was arrested in October on a charge of trying to seduce troops in Morocco, has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment and fined three hundred francs.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]
ITALY AND BRITAIN.
PRESS VIEWS ON DEBT SETTLEMENT.

As was anticipated by Mr. Churchill, in his speech yesterday, the terms of agreement with Italy, for the funding of the Italian war debt to Britain, have encountered some criticism in certain sections of the Press which consider that, in accepting £1,000,000 annually for 82 years, the British Government has acted with unique generosity.

It is, however, generally recognised that, politically the settlement represents an important development in the economic stabilisation of Europe. It is pointed out that, so long as the Inter-Allied debts remained unsettled they constituted a barrier to economic progress.

There will doubtless, also, be general recognition abroad of the fact that, in so far as terms of settlement involve the cancellation of a large proportion of Britain's claim on Italy, they express the permanent good will of Britain toward the Italian Nation and a keen sense of the implication of comradeship in war. It is equally beyond doubt that the settlement is inspired by the clear British perception of the essential unity of European peoples in the present condition of the world.

The *Times* says: "Count Volpi and his colleagues of the Debt Funding Mission have deserved well of Italy in effecting a settlement which is not ungenerous and which is, so far as can be judged, well within the country's capacity of payment. Here, generally, the feeling will undoubtedly be one of quiet satisfaction that the chief financial question of outstanding importance between ourselves and Italy has been settled on a practical basis. Any disappointment that may be felt here because the amount is not larger must give way to consideration of principles loftier than those underlying a purely profit and loss transaction. British policy in the vexed question of war debts has been animated by the broad view of her responsibilities and obligations."

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

The *Morning Post* says: "The settlement may be said to mark another step in the process of the unification of Europe, of which the arrangements concluded at Locarno were the beginning, and as it is to be hoped laid the stable foundation of enduring peace. However friendly may be the sentiments entertained by one nation to another, the existence of an undetermined liability between them must be embarrassing to both parties. Friendship between Italy and this country happily remained unimpaired and indeed has been steadily strengthened during and since the war; and the terms of the settlement are themselves proof that any doubts and misunderstandings which may have existed have been dissipated."

FURTHER TAXATION.

The *Manchester Guardian*, in drawing attention to the generosity of the terms, points out that capitalised at 5 per cent, the annuities represent a total sum of £28,000,000 which is to be paid in satisfaction of a debt of £610,840,000. Italy is, therefore, relieved of an amount of £582,840,000.

Britain's national debt is permanently increased by this colossal sum, for which an annual service of £28,000,000 will have to be raised by the British Government in taxation.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Italian debt funding delegation left London this morning.

Count Volpi, in an interview said that problems, which the members of the delegation faced, had been complex and naturally the settlement did not meet the wishes of either government; but the people of Britain and of Italy would welcome an agreement which may be termed just.

PREMIER AT SUNDERLAND.

REASONS FOR SOBER CONFIDENCE AND MODERATE OPTIMISM.

Recess, January 28th.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in a speech at Sunderland last night, dealt with industrial affairs and referred to signs of improvement in the outlook, which had been apparent during the last few weeks. He said there were at least good reasons for sober confidence and moderate optimism. While refraining from any anticipation of the report of the Coal Commission, the Prime Minister endorsed the words of Lord Londonderry, the large Durham coalowner, who a few days ago declared that there ought to be direct and frank discussion between owners and miners in the districts, on new local agreements, in place of a national agreement; that the initiative should be taken by individual owners and that there should be greater output on a decrease of wages and no increase of hours.

The Premier appealed to both sides in the coal industry, not lightly to inflict further losses upon other trades and, speaking as a convinced pacifist in industry, he expressed approval of the wise decision just reached by the railwaymen.

ITALY'S WAR DEBT.

AGREEMENT FOR REPAYMENT SIGNED IN LONDON.

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT.

Recess, January 28th.

The Anglo-Italian Debt Agreement was signed this morning at the Treasury by Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Count Volpi, the Italian Minister of Finance. The agreement provides that Italy shall pay £1,000,000 in the current financial year £1,000,000 in each of the next two years, and £2,500,000 in the succeeding years until 1986-87. Payments will be made in sterling half-yearly, the first payment taking place on March 15th next. Italy will issue and deliver to the British Treasury by February 20th bonds in respect of each of the payments provided for, which are to be free of all Italian taxes.

Italy has the option of postponing part of any half-yearly instalments falling due on or after 15th September, 1933, as exceeds the sum of £1,000,000 for not more than two years, but only on condition that the instalments falling due in the second succeeding year cannot be postponed until the instalments due for two years and for one year previous shall have been paid in full. The postponed payments shall bear interest at five per cent. per annum.

"GIVE AND TAKE"

An important clause of the agreement provides that if at any time it appears that the aggregate payments effectively received by Great Britain under the Allied Debt Funding Agreements and on account of reparations or of liberation demands, exceed the aggregate payments effectively made by Great Britain to the Government of the United States of America in respect of war debts, an account shall be drawn up by the British Treasury, interest at five per cent. being allowed on both sides of the account. If that account shows that receipts exceed payments, Great Britain will credit Italy, against the payments next due by Italy, with such proportion of that excess as the payments effectively made by Italy bear to the aggregate sums effectively received by Great Britain under the Debt Funding Agreements.

Thereafter a similar account will be drawn up by the British Treasury each year and any further excess of receipts over payments shall each year give rise to a credit to Italy of her proportion of such excess. On the other hand, any deficit shall be made good by an increase in payments next due by Italy up to the limit of the total of the amount of credits already allowed to Italy under this article.

Finally, the agreement stipulates that the £22,500,000 of gold belonging to Italy, which was deposited under the agreements of 1918 against the Italian Debt, will be retained by Great Britain as a non-interest-bearing deposit and will be released to Italy as to the sum of £1,000,000 in eight equal half-yearly instalments commencing on the 15th September, 1928, and terminating on the 15th March, 1932, and, as to the balance, in equal half-yearly instalments commencing on the 15th September, 1932, and terminating on the 15th September, 1937, provided the annual annuities due under the agreement have been integrally paid to date.

Before the signatures were appended to the agreement, short speeches were made by Mr. Churchill and Count Volpi.

Mr. Churchill said that the British Government, in leaving him wide discretionary power in the negotiations, had desired him to take into consideration the whole course of Britain's happy relations with Italy in the immense tasks of the war and the period of reconstruction. Great Britain had always recognised that payment of the debt must take full account of the capacity of payee to meet the debt. He was glad to have been able to carry through a definite settlement which, in the judgment of the British Government, was of a most generous character, having regard to Britain's own obligations. He believed this settlement would cement the long and unbroken bonds of Anglo-Italian friendship. He was sure it would conduce to the re-establishment of Italy's credit on a secure and stable basis and that the concessions made by Britain had made would be more than compensated by this further step in the restoration of Europe.

(Continued on next column.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUDDEN DEATH.

DRAMATIC INCIDENT DURING CHURCH MEETING.

Assen, January 28th.

There was a dramatic incident at a meeting of the committee to consider the competence of the general synod of the Dutch Reformed Church to decide whether the well-known Amsterdam clergyman, Dr. J. C. Geelkerken, had rightly been declared "a suspect," owing to his alleged unorthodox views in regard to certain narratives in the Old Testament—especially whether the serpent actually spoke to Eve in the Garden of Eden.

Discussions in committee were most heated; and the speakers indulged in personalities. When the excitement was at its highest, the Chairman, Dr. Demoor, suddenly collapsed and died almost immediately, apparently from apoplexy.

AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE TO VISIT RUSSIA.

Moscow, January 28th.

It is announced that as a result of negotiations with the Soviet Air Administration, Amundsen's Italian dirigible will visit Russia on its forthcoming flight to the North Pole, if a suitable hangar can be found at Gatchina, near Leningrad.

THE EX-KAISER.

ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTHDAY IS CELEBRATED.

Amsterdam, January 27th.

The ex-Crown Prince of Germany was absent from the ex-Kaiser's birthday celebrations, it is believed owing to objections raised in consequence of his flight from Wieringen. A special service was held in the house at Doorn, attended by Princess Hermine, Princess Louise with her husband and children, Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Margaret of Hesse.

OIL AT KADAKHAYM.

NORWEGIAN CONCESSION IN CASPIAN TERRITORY.

Oslo, January 27th.

Norwegian experts have investigated twelve thousand square kilometres of land at Kadakhaym, East Caspian, where a Norwegian oil company has obtained a concession and they report that geological conditions favour oil production in four places. Boring experiments are to be conducted shortly with a view to actual production this year.

In making passing reference to the clause in the agreement dealing with the Balfour note principle, Mr. Churchill remarked that up to the present Britain had paid the United States \$100,000,000 and had received from reparations £22,500,000 and nothing from war debts. He proceeded to examine the settlement in relation to the *pari passu* principle and for this purpose he said comparison with the settlement made between Italy and the United States was necessary. But there were many points of dispute about what, and in the case of the American deposit, to be considered a deposit of gold, there was no question of a gold deposit to be considered actual calculations inappropriate. In this connection he mentioned the relative importance that was to be attached to early payments against large later payments. On strict actual calculations, the British settlement was considerably less favourable, but it was more favourable, on the *pari passu* basis for the next 22 years, and much more so in the immediate future.

ANY COMPARISON DIFFICULT.

Mr. Churchill said the Cabinet had left him very wide discretion in these negotiations and had directed him to have regard to various other considerations, for example—the whole of the British relationship with Italy before, during and since the war. That relationship had been one of unbroken friendship and cordial cooperation in many fields. He had also to remember that on various occasions British Governments had tentatively discussed the question of debt repayment, and although no legally binding offer had been made, the proposals tendered to Italy at such times as when the French entered the Ruhr had to be borne in mind. These and other considerations made actual calculations and comparison with the American settlement difficult, if not impossible.

Concluding, Mr. Churchill remarked that the settlement constituted the first appreciable relief Britain had received in respect of her debt, and it had not been obtained at the price of bitterness. It would probably rather cement the good will that had hitherto existed between the two countries.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POLITICS IN GERMANY.
PROGRAMME OF CABINET IS APPROVED.

Berlin, January 27th.

At the opening of the debate on the Government's programme in the Reichstag, the Centre leader, Herr Fehrenbach and the Socialist, Herr Mueller approved of the programme. Herr Mueller demanded that Germany should enter the League without delay and unconditionally. He agreed with the other parties' view that promises made to Germany had not been fulfilled, but declared that opposition to their fulfilment did not come from statesmen but from militarists of the Entente, owing to the "sword rattling" of the German Nationalist press.

BITTER CRITICISM.

Count Westarp, the leader of the German Nationalists, bitterly criticised Herr Stresemann's policy and remarked that the impossibility of carrying out the Dawes Plans was "now generally recognised."

Amid interruptions from the Right, Dr. Luther refused to give information of negotiations between Germany and the Allies. He said the Reichstag must support and not merely tolerate him. He demanded a positive vote of confidence, which will be voted to-morrow and will probably be adopted by a small majority.

HANGS BY A THREAD.

Paris, January 28th.

The fate of the Luther Government hangs by a thread. The Chancellor at present is trying to persuade the Economic Party to vote pro-Government in the Reichstag, this evening when the vote of confidence is taken; otherwise the Government is in danger of defeat since the attitude of the Socialists is by no means clear.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Paris, January 27th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain arrived on his arrival from Rapallo. The latter proceeded to the British Embassy and it is expected he will spend two days in Paris, and confer with M. Briand to-morrow, proceeding to London on Friday.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

DRAW FOR SECOND ROUND OF SCOTTISH CUP.

London, January 27th.

The draw for the second round of the Scottish Cup was made yesterday with the following result:—

Hibernians v. Airdrieonians.
Bo'ness v. Bathgate.
Falkirk v. Montrose.
Aberdeen v. Dundee.
Morton v. Raith Rovers.
Arthurlie v. Clyde.
Celtic v. Hamilton Acad.
Third Lanark v. Leith Ath.
Stenhousemuir v. Rangers.
St. Johnstone v. Queen's Park.
Solway Star v. Brechin City.
Arbroath v. St. Mirren.
Forfar Ath. v. Dumbarton.
Alicia v. Dundee U. or Hearts.
Partick v. King's Park.
Albion Rovers v. Peebles Rovers.

RE-PLAYED MATCHES.

The results of matches re-played to-day were:—
Hearts, 1; Dundee U., 1.
Airdrie, 7; Queen's Park, 0.
Morton, 4; Dykehead, 1.
Yale of Lye, 1; Stenhousemuir, 2.
Buckie Thistle, 1; Dumbarton, 2.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA IS DEFEATED BY NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, January 27th.

New South Wales defeated Victoria, by an innings and 98 runs. The scores were:—

New South Wales, 708.
Victoria, 220 and 322.
For New South Wales, Collins made 143, Kippax 271 not out, and Kelleway 68. For Victoria, Pomford made 79 and 123, and Woodfull 126. In the bowling, Everett, for New South Wales, took four wickets for 57 runs, and five wickets for 81 runs.

It is unofficially reported that the South Australian, Arthur Richardson, and the Victorian, Woodfull and Ellis, will complete the tour to England, with Everett as sixteenth man if the number is extended.

LAWN TENNIS TEST.

SOUTH AFRICANS DEFEAT BRITISH TEAM.

Cape Town, January 27th.

South Africa defeated the British team in the third lawn tennis test, by six matches to four.

[THROUGH NAVAS AGENCY.]

FRENCH IN MOROCCO.
TRIBES NORTH OF WERGHA SURRENDER.

Paris, January 28th.

All the tribes of the Metrua, north of Wergha, have submitted. Partisans and our cavalry have taken Taunai and Echchar. Thus the whole area north of Wergha has completely submitted to French rule.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING.
GEORGE COOK DISQUALIFIED AGAINST SCOTT.

Edinburgh, January 27th.

Boxing in a twenty rounds contest for the British Empire Heavy-weight Championship, which was witnessed by nearly 20,000 people, Phil Scott beat the Australian Champion, George Cook, who was disqualified in the eighteenth round for holding.

It was a poor fight, mostly clinching. Cook who was repeatedly warned for holding, floored Scott in the fourth round for a count of eight. After this Scott improved and led narrowly on points at the half-distance. He further improved and landed stiff rights to the head and face and lefts to the ribs. There was no surprise when the referee intervened in the eighteenth round, disqualifying Cook for holding.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

STORM IN ATLANTIC.
HEROIC ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE SAILORS IN DISTRESS.

Halifax, N.S., January 27th.

A wireless from the German steamer *Bremen* reports that the British freighter *Laristan* has broken up in mid-Atlantic with the loss of twenty-five members of the crew. This is the final chapter in the heroic efforts of the *Bremen* which stood by for twenty-four hours and rescued six of the *Laristan's* crew, but mountainous seas frustrated further efforts.

A similar fight is in progress a few miles to the south, the American liner, *President Roosevelt*, having hitherto lost two men and six boats in trying to rescue the crew of twenty-four of the British steamer *Antiope*. The rescuee have been forced to suspend operations pending the abatement of the gale.

ENTIRE CREW SAVED.

Valencia, January 28th.

The steamer *President Roosevelt* has wirelessly that she has rescued the entire crew of the *Antiope*. She has proceeded on her voyage, leaving the *Antiope* in a sinking condition and very dangerous to navigation.

GALLANT VOLUNTEERS.

New York, January 28th.

The report of *Captain Fried*, commander of the *U.S. President Roosevelt* shows the heroism of the steamer's crew in rescuing those on board the *Antiope*, who had been foodless for two days and were too weak to take a chance by jumping into the sea. The rescuing boats, which were manned by volunteers, were in a most dangerous position owing to the heavy swell constantly threatening to smash them against the side of the *Antiope*.

Twelve of those on board the *Antiope* were rescued during a favourable spell. The Captain and twelve others, who remained aboard the *Antiope*, are now reported to have been rescued, the sea having apparently moderated.

THE WORLD COURT.

DEBATE CONTINUED IN U.S. SENATE.

Washington, January 27th.

In the Senate discussion of the World Court, a drastic application of the clause failed to stem the current of the debate. As the hour approached to take the final vote, old controversies with regard to the League policies, President Wilson and many other issues were raised again, and once or twice the debate touched the question of religious tolerance and the Ku Klux Klan. A distinguished company of spectators listened to the debate in the packed galleries.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

The senate by 76 votes to 17 has ratified the resolution providing adherence to the World Court.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PREHISTORIC MONGOLIANS.
SWEDISH PROFESSOR'S DISCOVERY IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Stockholm, January 28th.

An interesting meeting of archaeologists is being held here in connection with Professor John Gunnar Andersson's discovery in Chinese Turkestan of the remains of a prehistoric Mongolian people, dating from 3,000 B.C.

On the invitation of the Crown Prince, President of the Swedish Archaeological Society, Professor Pelliot of Paris, Mr. R. L. Hobson of the British Museum, Mr. Raphael (owner of one of the largest private collections of Chinese antiquities in the world), Professor Karlgren of the University of Gothenburg and Dr. Sven Hedin examined the collection.

Professor Pelliot, in a lecture, emphasised the great importance of the discovery as showing the intellectual connections of the Mongolian race 3,000 years ago with the peoples of Central Asia, South Europe and Africa.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT KATO.

JAPANESE PREMIER SUCCUMBS FROM PNEUMONIA.

Resignation of Cabinet.

Tokyo, January 28th.

The death is announced of Viscount Takaaki Kato, G.C.M.G., Premier of Japan.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Indications of pneumonia developed last night. Early this morning the patient became comatose and failed to rally. Viscount Kato's devotion to duty, despite medical advice, resulted in overstrain which left no reserve against illness.

(The late Viscount Kato (created 1916), who was 55 years of age, was appointed Prime Minister in June, 1924. Mr. Kato was educated at Tokyo University. From 1888, Mr. Kato was private secretary to the Foreign Minister; in 1884, he was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, which post he held for 8 years, returning in 1908 as Ambassador to remain until 1913.)

CABINET RESIGNS.

Tokyo, January 28th.

The Cabinet held an extraordinary conference this morning for the purpose of deciding its future course of action. The members en bloc have tendered their resignations.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Home Minister, was appointed to act as Premier. He has also succeeded the late Viscount Kato as President of the Keiseikai, the Government Party.

AVIATION IN CHINA.

CHANG TSO LIN EVINCES FAITH IN FRENCHMEN.

Paris, January 28th.

The airman, M. Poulet has returned to France after 9 years' pioneering aviation in the Far East. He will remain here 3 months and then return to China. M. Poulet emphasised the activity of German propaganda in the Far East in favour of German machines, but said that Marshal Chang Tso Lin was deaf to it and was sending 30 Chinese to France to be trained as pilots.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

BRITISH PREMIER NOT TOO HOPEFUL OF OUTLOOK.

London, January 27th.

Alluding to the portents of trade improvement, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking at Sunderland, said that since the imposition of the silk duties no fewer than fifty new silk companies had been registered in Britain. Many Continental firms had arranged to build factories in Britain, which, after America, is the largest producer of artificial silk in the world. He added that Canada had increased its spending power by a great harvest, and the same applied to Australia and India.

"I am told that trade shows a remarkable resiliency even in China, though we cannot hope for any development until more settled political conditions prevail." He was unable at present to say that he was very hopeful thereof, but he was doing his utmost, in conjunction with other parties to advance a settlement with China.

PEKING-HANKOW LINE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC COMPLETELY STOPPED.

Hankow, January 28th.

There is a complete stoppage of regular traffic on the Peking-Hankow railway. It is rumoured that the line is cut between Kiashan and Suiping. Meanwhile there are extensive troop movements from Hankow to Honan, troop trains leaving every hour this morning. Troops from other sections of Hupeh are concentrating here from Honan, and large numbers of troops have revolted against the Kuomintang, calling themselves the "Teuchichuan" or Self-Governing Army, and are combining with Hupeh in a northern expedition.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

CANTON REPLY TO THE HONGKONG OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A statement has been issued by the Canton Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in reply to the official statement on the subject of efforts to negotiate a settlement issued recently from the Hongkong Colonial Secretariat. The statement appeared in the *Canton Gazette*, on the 25th inst. but the number containing it failed by some mischance to reach us in time to enable us to reproduce it in yesterday's issue. The statement reads:

"The Government at Canton had, from the time that the Hongkong Government showed a desire to commence negotiations with a view to a settlement of the strike, done everything possible to facilitate them. At the same time, it should be remembered that the strike was instituted by Hongkong workers, not for economic reasons, but as a protest against the British Government, primarily for the shooting which took place in Shanghai on May 30th last, and subsequently for the shooting which took place in Canton on June 23rd. The strike was therefore a political one in which the principles were the Hongkong Government and the workers; when later a boycott was instituted, Canton merchants and workers joined in as principals on the side of the Hongkong workers. The Government at Canton, though deeply interested in the issue, was not a party to the strike or boycott. Hence any formal negotiations taking place ought to be between the principals on the two sides and the Government could have no *locus standi* in them. The absurdity of the Government appointing plenipotentiaries to negotiate on a matter outside its powers need only be pointed out to be appreciated. Obviously the only capacity in which it could participate, if it participated at all, was that of a mediator, and this was pointed out to the Hongkong Government. But the Hongkong Government was unwilling to negotiate directly with the strikers and merchants and desired to deal with the Government. This explains the failure of the first proposal to appoint four Hongkong merchants and of the second proposal to appoint officials. The Hongkong Government's reluctance to deal with the strikers is so much the more difficult to understand, having in view the frequency with which the British Government negotiates directly and effects settlements with strikers in Britain.

"Although the Government could not take part except as mediator in any formal negotiations, informally it did much to assist in bringing about an early settlement. When the Governor of Hongkong expressed a desire that a member of the Government should visit 'hip' in order to have a preliminary and informal exchange of views, one of its most important officials was sent at once for that purpose. When the Hongkong official who later came to Canton separated the strikers' terms into two classes, political and economic, and expressed reluctance to negotiate with the strikers on the political terms, the Government agreed to find a formula for their negotiation if the economic terms were accepted in principle. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in the absence of such acceptance the mission of the eight Chinese merchants empowered to negotiate only on the economic terms was doomed to failure, aside from the added reason that the strikers could not see how they could negotiate with representatives of Hongkong Chinese merchants against whom they had had no grievance and declared no strike. As a further instance of the efforts made by the Government to facilitate settlement, when the Hongkong Government pointed out the difficulty of reinstating some of the strikers, reinstatement and strike pay being the so-called economic terms, it agreed to advise the strikers to accept compensation instead, in those cases where reinstatement was actually impossible. Furthermore, it promised, when the Hongkong Government would agree in principle to the two economic terms, to use all its influence with the strikers to bring about an early settlement.

"These facts show that the Government has gone very far in using its good offices to facilitate matters between Hongkong and the strikers.

"The Government is still animated by the same sincere desire to see an early settlement and is ready to continue its efforts to assist the two sides."

Canton, 25th January, 1926.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

SCOTTISH HOUSING PROBLEM. BOLD STEP BY GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, December 23rd.

The housing position in Scotland is deplorable, far worse than in England. The special subsidy of £40 recently offered by the Government has been withdrawn because the Local Authorities only undertook to build about 1,000 houses under its provisions, a totally inadequate number. The Government, therefore, have taken the bold step of deciding to proceed immediately themselves with the erection of 2,000 houses by alternative methods, and for this purpose they propose to utilise the services of the Scottish National Housing Company. It is proposed to give an order for 1,000 houses to the firm of Messrs. Weir, who will, presumably, themselves have to provide the labour required for their manufacture and erection *in situ*. Mass production and rapidity of construction are fundamental elements of the scheme. Lord Weir's firm is in the best position at the moment to fulfil these requirements, but other manufacturers of houses of the steel or of the so-called steel type will also be eligible to secure contracts if they can quote comparable prices and guarantee quick delivery. The total number of houses built in Scotland under all the Housing Acts combined in the last year was only 4,800, whereas it is estimated that 10,000 are required annually to keep pace with wastage and with the normal increase in population. There is an estimated deficiency of 100,000 houses in all. The 2,000 houses to be erected by the Government represent only one in fifty of the estimated need of the community, but the scheme, if successfully carried out, and the Secretary for Scotland declares that the Government are determined that these houses shall be built—will at any rate provide an object-lesson to the Local Authorities. There has been a prejudice against the Weir house, arising largely, no doubt, out of the apprehension that its adoption might lead to a strike of building trade operatives on the ordinary housing schemes. Under the Government's new proposal the Local Authorities will not be in any way responsible for the alternative type houses, and it would be utterly indefensible for the building trade operatives to withdraw their labour from the ordinary schemes by way of reprisal in these circumstances. Such action on their part would be a challenge to the Government, and Sir John Gilmour made it quite plain that the Government do not intend to be intimidated. The new houses will be constructed under the conditions approved by the Bradbury Committee. That is to say, the fair wages clause will be interpreted to mean, not building trade rates, but the rates applicable to the engineering and shipbuilding trades, from which Lord Weir intends to derive the necessary labour supply. It is the special virtue of his plan that it will not only provide the houses required by mass production at a rapid rate, and at a decreasing cost, but that it will also provide work in the industries which have suffered most severely from the prevailing unemployment.

EVILS OF THE TENEMENT SYSTEM.

The grave housing conditions prevailing in Scotland were the subject of an interesting interview with Captain Elliot, Under Secretary for Health for Scotland. The roots of the special Scottish problem go far back, of course, to the time when the country was disturbed by almost constant wars and warlike raids. These unstable conditions led to the development of what might be termed the Continental type of building, as against the English type, that is to say, masses of high tenement buildings wherein the public huddled together for security and comfort. It is scarcely possible to conceive the state of sanitation which exists in these great, gaunt rockeries, devoid of any sanitary arrangements whatever; he said, and the cry of "Gardy Loo" has passed into a proverb—the old warning shout of the housewives, taken from the French "Gardez l'eau," with which they were wont to preface the hurling of the domestic slops from a five or it might be a six storey window. The narrowness of the streets was as much a military as a social phenomenon. The town of Dumfries is at present faced with the clearing away of a number of slums which were built purposely and intentionally so close to one another that the houses could be chained together at night; the chain thus stretched forming an excellent barrier against midnight forays. To the terrible tradition thus started came the great swarming populations of the industrial revolution, explained Captain Elliot, and the position again differed from that in England. The new factories of England were sited from the countryside of England itself. In Scotland, however, and especially in the West, the enormous industrial development, just across the water from the agricultural population of Ireland, led to a tremendous influx of immigrants, whose names are still a feature of our new life. These masses of the new population were housed at a time to a very large extent in houses of an altogether lower grade than the corresponding population in England. Eleven per cent of the houses are of one room, and over fifty per cent are of one and two rooms. That is not to say two bedrooms, but two apartments or one apartment, in which the whole of the activities of the family are carried out, from the cradle to the coffin. There is, of course, simply no parallel to this at all in England.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

The raising of the status of the Scottish Secretary to that of a Secretaryship of State has removed a long-standing grievance. Scottish business has greatly suffered through the inferior position of the Minister, and there is now no reason why the neglect should continue. In the past forty years the work of the office has vastly increased, and the Secretary for Scotland has been responsible for a number of State Departments which, in England are under separate Ministers. For the greater part of that time, indeed, the Lord Advocate was our principal representative in the Government, and he had very little power. The reform now about to be made is long overdue, and there have been many indications of Scottish resentment at the delay. But better late than never, and it is a pleasant duty to congratulate Sir John Gilmour upon the restoration of an historic office to a status which it enjoyed not only in the 18th century but long before the Union of the Kingdoms or even the Union of the Crowns.

"WET" VICTORIES IN LOCAL VETO.

The more important polls in this winter's Local Veto elections are now over, and the results are not very satisfactory to the "dry" party, the "wets" having recovered a good deal of the ground lost in previous years. The voting took place in 71 districts, only 5 being burgh areas. The total number of votes recorded in the parish areas on this occasion is 115,681. What may be termed the total "wet" vote amounts to 71,747, or 62 per cent of the votes recorded in the poll. The "No Change" votes comes to 27,539, or 50 per cent of the votes recorded. The votes for "No Licence" amounted to 35,231, or 30 per cent of the total; and 7,609 votes were recorded for "Continuation of No-Licence." The outstanding feature of the poll is the repeal of "No-Licence" in Cambuslang. Limitation was repealed in four areas. "No-Licence" was carried in Watten parish, Calthness-shire, and "Limitation" at Killarnie, Stirlingshire.

EDINBURGH MISSIONARY FOR CHINA.

At Morning-side Congregational Church, Dr. Frank Ashton was dedicated to missionary work in Hongkong, China, under the London Missionary Society. Mr. F. H. Hawkins, foreign secretary of the Society, described the field and service. Dr. Ashton was going to, whilst the Rev. Sydney Nicholson, district secretary, gave the charge. It is a noteworthy fact that Dr. Ashton is the thirty-sixth member of this church to volunteer for foreign service, and that he is the fourth generation of his family to be so dedicated.

NEW VESSEL FOR SAE EAST.

Messrs. William Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port-Glasgow, launched the single-screw steamer *Devika*, built to the order of Messrs. Wallam & Co., A/S of Bergen, for their service in Chinese waters. Accommodation is provided for 32 passengers in addition to accommodation for the officers and engineers; the necessary provision being made for the conveyance of pilgrims in the tween decks.

ENGLISH INVASION OF SCOTLAND.

A London volume of statistics contains the information that the number of the Scots in London is diminishing. At the beginning of the present century it was 36,605, and it is now 49,381. This will not, however, reduce the average Englishman's settled notion that the Scots swarm in London in altogether disproportionate numbers, and that the English are a very good-natured people to put up with it. The truth of the matter hardly ever remarked upon in Scotland, is that the migration of English people into Scotland is very much larger than the migration of Scots into England. At the last census it was brought out that there was 189,385 persons of English birth in Scotland, and an additional 4,891 of Welsh birth. The population of Scotland is about the same as the population of London, and the infusion of English in the one is about four times as great as the infusion of Scottish in the other. And the English movement into Scotland is a rapid moving one, the increase between the census of 1911 and that of 1921 being 27,738. As a matter of fact, the English-born in Scotland are more numerous than the Irish-born (159,000), but as they never form a separate community, they create neither a social nor a political question. If their presence excites hostility in any quarter, we have yet to hear of it, and like the young woman in Dickens, we only note the point "for information."

THE SIDDING BANKERS' MOLE.

It is a custom among our younger bankers to pursue their education by the compiling balance sheets. These are occasionally printed in an official-looking way, circulated among the "coterie," and debated in public. One of these sheets has come into my hands. It relates to the affairs of Pimperl & Pimperl, Ltd., brewers, Stirling. The directors are Hon. Bernard Burny Burton Samuel Stout, and Percival Perkins. The secretary is Richard Leggett, and the solicitors, Messrs. Cooper & Porter. The bankers are the British-Beverage Bank, Ltd., and the auditors, Spynell & Passnought, C.A. "Trade has been good during the past year, but owing to the rise that has taken place in the price of materials, the profits for the ensuing year will probably not be so good." The quaintest thing about the compilation is that it came by mischance into the hands of one or two financial editors of our leading Scots and English dailies who were completely hoaxed and inserted the facts of the "directors' report" in their usual columns.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE LATE PREMIER'S RECENT STATEMENT.

The Consul-General for Japan communicates to us the following speech delivered in the Japanese Diet on January 21st by the Premier, Viscount Kato (whose unexpected death is now announced from Tokyo):—

It is matter of congratulation in the interest of peace of the world and the well being of humanity that our relations with Treaty Powers continue cordial. In January of last year a basic treaty was concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union for the restoration of diplomatic relation between the two countries, and a foundation was thereby laid for a settlement of many outstanding problems. Early in December last, contracts were amicably concluded between the Japanese concerns interested and the Soviet authorities with respect to oil and coal concessions in Northern Saghalien. We are greatly pleased with this result, having at heart as we do the cultivation of friendship with the Soviet Union and our mutual economic development.

With regard to the proposed reform of the Customs tariff of China, the Japanese Government, prompted by sentiments of good neighbourliness which underlie their policy toward China, have declared their readiness, and immediately entertained in principle her aspiration for the restoration of her tariff autonomy. This action, on our part, springs from our desire to assist China in ameliorating her domestic administration and from our earnest wishes for the development of China's trade and industry.

In this and all other respects, we shall consider China's requirements with the utmost sympathy. At the same time it is our intention to spare no efforts in safeguarding Japan's trade with China while maintaining happy accord with other Powers.

Regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, no objection is in principle to be raised, but I need scarcely say that before that end can be realized, China should first put her institutions in order.

In October last disturbances again broke out in China and caused misgivings in the minds of the Government and people of this country for the safety of the Japanese subjects in China. The Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to the principle of absolute non-interference in Chinese domestic affairs, have taken all legitimate means for the preservation of Japan's rights and interests in China.

When subsequently warlike disturbances spread in the direction of Manchuria and Mongolia and threatened Japan's rights and interests, which are of paramount importance in that region, Japan was constrained to take necessary steps to safeguard them. It so happened that the strength of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria had been reduced to one half by sending home the men and officers whose term of service with the garrison had expired. With its strength thus depleted it was apprehended that the garrison might be unable adequately to cope with the situation. Therefore, as an emergency measure, troops were despatched from Japan Proper in number approximately equal to that of the returned soldiers. It was not long, however, before the disturbances subsided, and all troops despatched have consequently been recalled.

Our policy and action in regard to China are based entirely on justice and fairness, and I dare confidently count that this spirit and attitude of ours will be fully appreciated by every section of the Chinese public.

The Premier went on to refer to domestic questions such as the extension of local Legislative Assemblies consequent to the adoption of universal suffrage, the readjustment of the taxation system abrogating and reducing certain existing taxes on the one hand and on the other, in order to make good the deficit of revenue, imposing new taxes and increasing certain existing taxes. He referred also to legislative projects relating to health insurance, labour unions, labour disputes, arbitration, and the revision of peace-maintenance, and continuation of an economic policy of thrift.

SIGNING A MILLION SHARES.

COMPANY DIRECTORS' TASK.

The signing of 1,125,000 documents in the space of a few months is the task before the directors of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. Of this number about a quarter of a million have been allotted to Sir Davison Dalziel, who has important holdings in this company, which, as a Belgian concern, has its headquarters in Brussels.

The documents are the new shares of the company which have been issued following a resolution that the basis of holding in the company shall be 100 francs instead of 250 francs. Thus the original 400,000 shares have been increased to over 1,000,000.

The shares are contained in enormous bales, and at the top of two spaces for the reception of the signatures of the two directors, whose signatures, according to Belgian law, must be affixed personally. The signing is done with the aid of two assistants, who turn over the leaves of two books as they lie on the table side by side. The actual writing is done with stylographic pen, and Sir Davison Dalziel, so mastered the art of signing that he can get through two of these folio volumes in the space of twenty minutes.

This requirement of the Belgian law will involve several thousand hours' work, which is all the more embarrassing seeing as it is done at the busiest time of the year from the point of view of the Sleeping Car Company.

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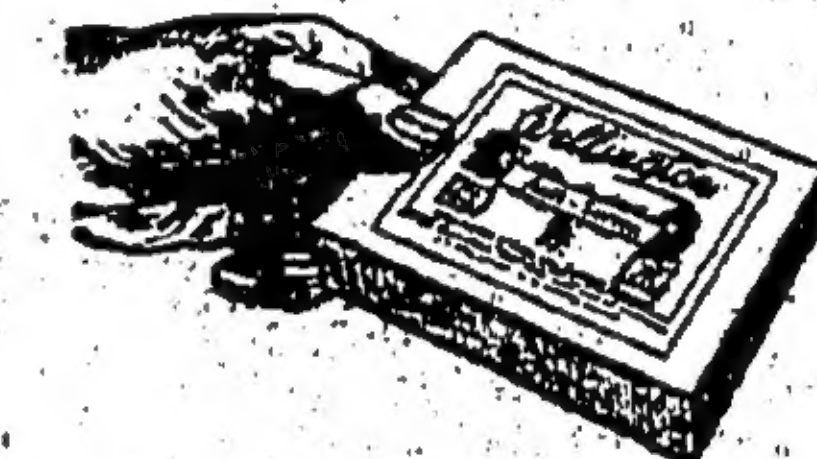
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CRITICISM IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN NOVEL ATTACKS THE SOVIET COMMISSAR.

Judging by the contents of a new Russian novel, which bears the intriguing title of "The Truth about the Soviet Commissar," all of these gentlemen do not bear an exemplary character, says a Prague correspondent. The book, which is appearing serially in the *Leningrad Kravaya Gazeta*, is the work of a young writer, Debedinsky. He accuses the commissars of leading good, bourgeois lives, of marrying good, bourgeois wives, and of generally behaving in a very unproletarian manner. He declares they are bored—just as Chekhov's characters were also bored—and that they seek solace in drink and cards. Living in the well-kept apartments of the rich merchants who disappeared during the Revolution, the Soviet commissars cling to this new comfort, especially if he is of proletarian origin, and resents any attempt to deprive him of it.

What is most astonishing of all is that the Russian Censor allows the publication of this novel, for it is a direct attack on the present system.

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M.S. "Asia"	15th March	—
M.S. "Java"	20th April	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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Agents

THE HOUSE OF LORDS IN 1925. MANY INTERESTING CHANGES.

The changes in the House of Lords during the past year have been exceptionally interesting, remarks a London paper. There have been only five new creations compared with eight in the preceding year, but all have had some special distinction. The new peerages were conferred on Mr. Asquith, as Earl of Oxford and Asquith; Sir John Bradbury, as Lord Bradbury; Sir Henry Duke, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, as Lord Merivale; Sir John Baird, M.P., on his appointment as Governor-General of Australia, as Lord Stonehaven; and on Sir George Lloyd, as Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, on his becoming High Commissioner for Egypt.

Viscount Jellicoe has been raised to the dignity of an earl on retiring from the office of Governor-General of New Zealand, and Lord Bearsted to that of a viscount. Lord Dorchester has succeeded his mother, who was a peeress in her own right.

Seven peerages have become extinct, and some well-known titles, therefore, pass from the list of peers. They are those held by the Marquess Curzon (who, however, is succeeded as Viscount Scarsdale by his nephew, Mr. R. N. Curzon), Viscount Milner, Lord Rawlinson, Lord McDonnell, Lord Barmore, Lord Ribblesdale, and Lord Leith of Fyvie.

In addition to the above seven, nineteen other peers have died during the year making a total of twenty-six deaths of peers compared with only four deaths among members of the House of Commons. The House and country have thus lost the Earl of Ypres, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Leverhulme, and Lords Doverdale, Pentland, Allerton, Blyth, Sheffield, de Ramsey, Waleran, Roundway, Chelmsford, Marshamley, Henley, and Gormanston.

Lord Curzon's death caused another vacancy among the Irish representative peers, who are elected for life. This, following upon the death of Lord Bandon in 1924, reduces the number of these peers from the usual twenty-eight to twenty-six. The Prime Minister stated the other day that the question of the position of these peers will stand over till the larger issue of House of Lords reform is considered.

Among the Lords Spiritual Dr. Strong, Bishop of Ripon, who already had a seat in the Lords, was translated to the See of Oxford on the death of Dr. Burge, whose seat in the Upper House was, by seniority, taken by Dr. Temple, Bishop of Manchester. The recent death of Dr. Sir Edwyn Hoekyns, Bishop of Southwell, caused another vacancy in the Lords, which will be filled by Dr. David, Bishop of Liverpool.

The successors to Lords Pentland, Waleran, Grenfell, and Gormanston are minors, raising the number of peers who are minors to twenty-two. Three, however, come of age this year—Lord Waleran on March 30th, Lord Grenfell on December 15th, and Viscount Hardinge (who succeeded to the title in 1924), on December 25th.

Allowing for minors and the vacancies among representative peers, the effective membership of the House of Lords stands at 718, compared with 615 members of the House of Commons.

THE UNRULY GENERATION. CHILDREN WHO WANT THEIR "EVENINGS FREE."

The Director of Education at Bourne-mouth (Mr. F. W. Ibbett), in a report concerning children who have joined evening classes or other juvenile organizations after leaving school, says it has been found that in many cases attendance at these places ceased at the same time as attendance at the elementary schools. "From this it may be inferred that, when freed from the influence and discipline of school, several young people left the juvenile organizations for the purpose of having their evenings free." He adds:

"Most parents are willing, and many are anxious, that their sons and daughters should take up some useful and beneficial occupation, but a not inconsiderable number appear to act under the impression that when their children have reached the age of 14 years, and have left the elementary schools, they (the parents) are not in the position to exert pressure in the matter of attendance at educational or other organized institutions."

"The constant increase in the number of places for light amusement is having an adverse effect upon attendance at evening schools, particularly the attendance of girls, in certain parts of the town. Of the girls who have entered domestic occupations, only a very limited number reside at the places of employment. The majority are engaged as 'daily helps,' so that their evenings may be free."

THE THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

[By MARCO BRIGHOUSE IN THE
"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."]

Qualified by the splendid raid of the Theatre Guild, the theatre in New York is dominated by two combines controlled respectively by the Shubert brothers and by Mr. A. L. Erlanger. In course of time the first consideration of these firms has come to be with theatres as property, as real estate, and though the Shuberts and Erlanger do, either in their own names or more frequently in the names of other managers, produce plays, their chief concern is to maintain their real estate in first-rate order. Now a theatre in first-rate order is a theatre which houses successful plays, and it results from the approximately monopolistic control of New York theatrical real estate by two dominating interests that the owners demand of their tenants that the plays produced shall be successful. Impossible, of course, continuously to have success, but possible to say by contract to a tenant, "Your attraction shall draw to the box office a minimum of \$10,000, \$12,000, or even \$15,000 a week; or out you go." Whether the producing manager is paying a rent or whether he is on sharing terms with the theatre owner, the obligation to draw a certain very high, minimum of dollars to the box office is imposed upon him; and always, it seems, there are plays on trial circling Greater New York waiting for their opportunity to come in—always, that is, during the eight months' theatrical season. The theatre owner can pick and choose, and when a play in New York earns its notice to quit, emissaries of the controlling owners go to Boston, Washington, to any of a score of smaller towns "in the long grass" of New York State, to view plays and to judge their suitability for New York on a purely box-office basis.

That, summarily, is the economic situation in the New York theatre; and how, it may well be asked, can any art flourish in circumstance so harsh? But in New York the art of the theatre does flourish, even where most it is wallowed by economics, and also because the control by the trusts is not complete. If the ring was ever joined the Theatre Guild broke it, and to-day the Guild stands exemplar to quite a number of, at present, smaller organizations such as the Actors' Theatre, the Old Stagers, under Mr. Edward Goodman, and the Greenwich Village Theatre, now most encouragingly controlled by a triumvirate consisting of Mr. Kenneth Macgowan, ex-critic and apostle of Eastern European expressionism, Mr. Robert Edmund Jones, the stage decorator, and Mr. Eugene O'Neill; while the Neighborhood Theatre, established by the money and aided by the devoted daily work of the Misses Lewishohn, has an eleven years' record of productions of the "repertory" kind, to be criticised only because as a settlement institution in a poor quarter it ought to have an Old Vic audience and has, instead, an audience which travels from up town.

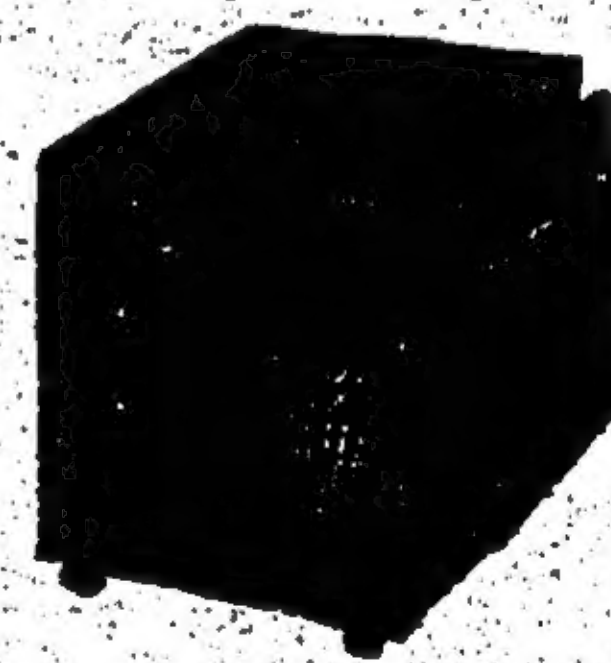
Nowadays the Guild has a list of subscribers sufficiently large to ensure its productions against failure. It has built its theatre large and beautiful, and in that theatre, by promise to its subscribers, it limits the run of a play to six weeks. But suppose the play to make less long-run potentialities, does the Guild utterly strangle it? Not at all; it keeps faith with its subscribers by producing another play at its own theatre and transfers its success to a theatre of the centre where they are always open

to receive an established winner. Thus, just now the Guild has at its own theatre a bad play by Molnar—New York's high estimate of Molnar is a curiosity of criticism, while three separate successes have, so to speak, slipped over into other theatres: "Arms and the Man," "They Knew What They Wanted," a Californian comedy illustrating the New York theatre's passion for foul language on the stage, but otherwise a good play very happily casting Miss Pauline Lord, whom London saw in "Anna Christie," and, thirdly, a very jolly revue played by the Theatre Guild Junior Players—by, that is to say, under-students. And there, in the operations of the Guild, is a breach made, sensibly, by no means high-browishly, in the walls of the commercial theatre.

In the theatre of the centre the drama of this season divides itself into three kinds: English plays, with which may be coupled the light operas of to-day made out of two romantic dramas of the nineties, "If I Were King" and "The Prisoner of Zenda"; European plays (in its theatre and perhaps in its daily life, New York is nearer than London to the Continent of Europe); and American plays. The point about these last is that the New York audience contrasts, in being democratically-minded, with the unconscious snobbery of the London stalls. Mr. George Kelly's play "The Show-off," is a good example of the genre of domestic drama which American is developing: naturally, the London stalls being what they snobbishly are, the play failed in London. In America audiences accept and welcome plays about the little people of the Harlem apartment houses, and a distinctively native drama is encouraged to mature. It ranges from a hobo comedy, a loosely made play of character sketches of a gang of tramps with a sentimental last act, "Outside Looking In," to a lower suburban drama like "A Man's Man," a higher suburban comedy of the complete egotist, "Craig's Wife," and together with some earlier plays like "The Fall Guy" (the dupe) and "The Sap" (perhaps the silly ass), one seems justified in concluding that in drama America is finding her soul—and perhaps she will learn to refrain from so rapid a nationalism in the matter of idiomatic titles. They have at present too close a family likeness one with the other; a realistic cooking stove and real cooking give a thrill which loses novelty at the third repetition. But these, in the main, are plays of the theatre of the centre; they stand up against the economic situation, and they are, if varying in plausibility and veraciousness, in intention plays about the real American people. A comedy school of American playwrights is in the ascendant.

But for correction of any too sanguine conclusions, it must be added that "Is Zat So?" has run for a year and that "Abie's Irish Rose" is in the fourth year of its run. Let it be gently hinted that these are not "critic's" plays.

THE "SAFE-CABINET."



THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE.

EASY WALKING.

CURIOUS INVENTION: NO MORE
PERSPIRATION.

The novel sight of a stout business man hobbled by an elastic catapult, and walking smartly in London streets bewildered spectators one day last month.

The explanation, the *Daily Mail* says, is that the wearer was using a young naval officer's invention for the purpose "of facilitating pedestrian locomotion."

The inventor claims that the use of the hobbles accelerates walking and running by 25 per cent. for the expenditure of the same amount of energy. It would similarly increase the range of the soldier's day's march would enable aged people and invalids to take a useful constitutional, and would assist postmen, send-women and messengers, but if used by malefactors, the police would be forced to adopt it.

A RACE TEST.

If it were used in the London-Brighton walking race (47 miles), it would save half-an-hour.

The inventor hopes to arrange for a test to be made in the next race.

Various people, including women, are satisfactorily using the invention. A middle-aged 16-stone man, who usually lagged perspiring, astonished his neighbours by overtaking them when walking to the station. He says that he saves four minutes in 1½ miles uphill, and neither perspires, nor becomes breathless. An indifferent university athlete, using the elastic, entered in a race in which there were 21 competitors and ran second. He reached the post with such impetus that he required 15 yards in which to pull up.

TELEVISION.

FRENCHMAN'S CLAIM "TUNING
MIRROR" USED.

The Paris correspondent of the *Weekly Dispatch* recently stated that M. Edouard Belin has demonstrated an invention for television, in which he uses a photographic "tuning mirror."

Professor A. M. Low, who patented a television apparatus during the war, explains that the principle of television consists of dividing the picture into small squares, which are transmitted independently at a speed enabling the second impression of the whole picture to begin before the first has faded from the eye. This is at present impossible, he says, because wireless is not sufficiently selective to enable the use of different wave lengths, which is essential to success.

"When selective wireless permits of simultaneous transmission of the whole picture, eliminating the tuning mirror, the problem will be solved," the professor added, "but that is unlikely for at least ten years."

[M. Belin is a well-known figure in the wireless world. Like G. Francis Jenkins, R. H. Ranger, J. L. Baird and other inventors on both sides of the Atlantic, he has invented a system of transmitting and receiving pictures by wireless. From wireless pictures to actual television—the instantaneous recording on a screen of a movement, or of a still figure some distance from the receiving apparatus—is a step; a big step, certainly, but a logical development of radio pictures. An experimental form, Jenkins, and Baird claim to have done this.]

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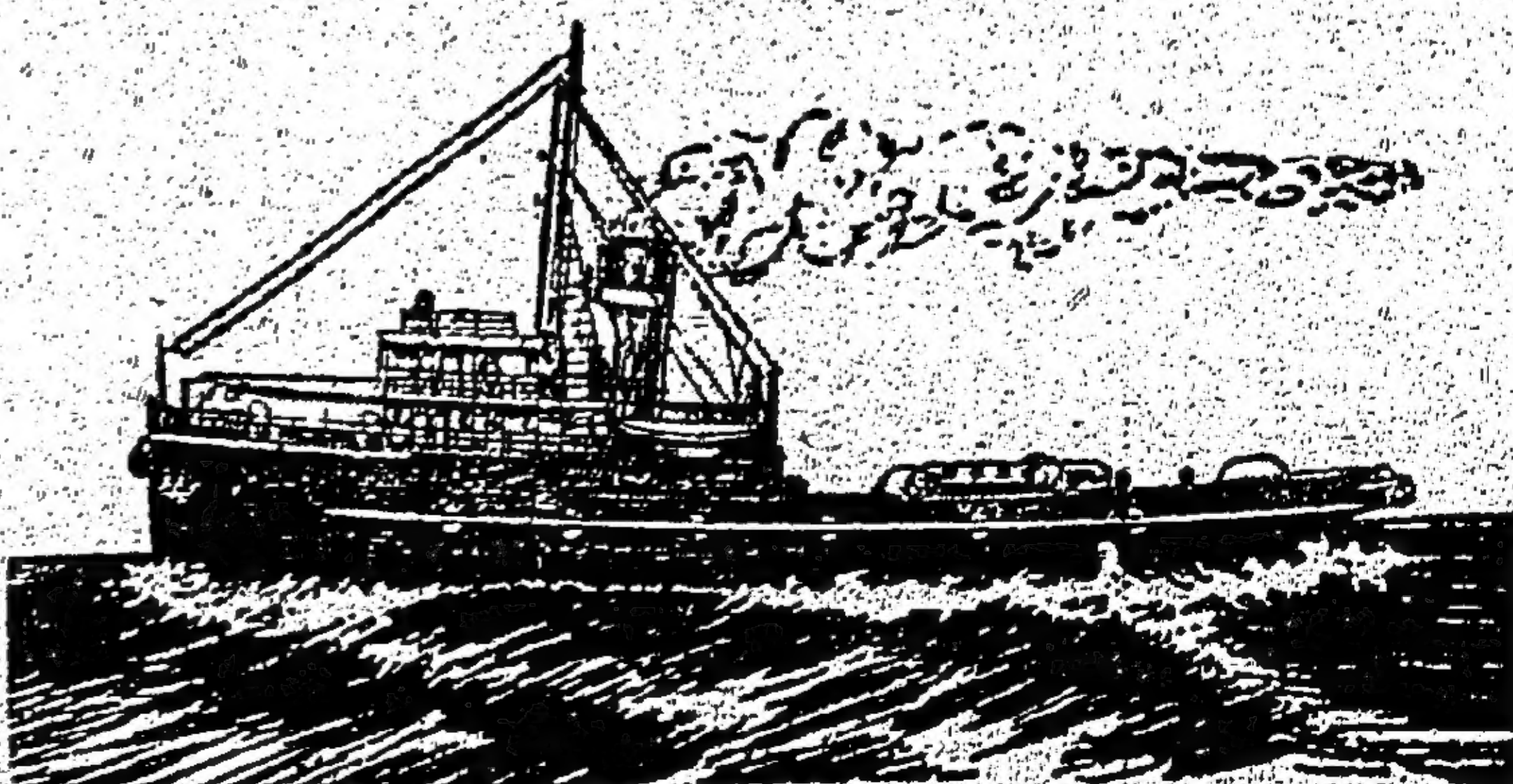
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

January 27th.

Knut Jari, Norwegian str., 1,693 tons, Capt. R. Mause, from Pamechan Bay, lying at buoy No. 551.—Thorson & Co.

Kwong Fok, Chinese str., 1,405 tons, Capt. Warild, from Haiphong, lying at buoy No. 550.—Moller & Co.

Linnu, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. J. E. Richards, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38.—B. & S.

Singhai, British str., 1,429 tons, Capt. Clarke, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C14.—B. & S.

January 29th.

Changhe, British str., 2,379 tons, Capt. F. C. Gambrille, from Melbourne and Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—B. & S.

Hainam, Portuguese str., 481 tons, Capt. J. A. de Lemos, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Kwong O S.S. Co.

Hydrangea, British str., 531 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Suna Maru, Japanese str., 10,672 tons, Capt. Y. Kuno, from London, which port she left on December 18th, with 3,000 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

January 29th.

Harah, for Haiphong.

Hong Sang, for Hong Kong.

Kanchine, for Shanghai.

President Madison, for Shanghai.

Suna Maru, for Kobe.

Van Cloon, for Amoy.

West Aquina, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Suna Maru*, from Europe via ports, on January 28th:—Mr. G. L. Barrett, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. F. R. Carlin, Mr. Ng Yock Ching, Mr. Wong Poi Cheong, Mrs. E. B. P. Fitzgerald, Miss Chuk Siew Fong, Mr. Pak Tong Lan, Mr. Booy Peng Lum, Mrs. Yan Yew King, Mr. S. H. Michael, Mr. M. Manuk, Miss M. Manuk, Mr. Young Kok Man, Mr. Ho Lai Nam, Mr. A. Paul, Master G. Rogers, Mr. K. S. Smith, Dr. H. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Savage, Mrs. Lo Leung Sze, Mrs. Tossaint and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warren, Prof. Y. Abe, Mr. K. Azuma, Mr. E. Araki, Mr. K. Awaki, Mr. T. E. Chang, Mr. W. J. Donald, Mr. A. H. Douglas, Mr. J. H. Driver, Mr. A. Fleury, Rev. Canon H. E. Foster, Mr. D. T. Hsieh, Mr. J. I. Haglund, Mr. I. Haglund, Mr. L. Hutsemekers, Miss A. Hallam, Miss A. M. Hallam, Mr. T. Hoshizaki, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Islet, Mr. and Mrs. H. Y. Iwint, Mr. H. Imura, Mr. T. Iguchi, Lieut. A. Inacka, Mr. H. Ishizawa, Mr. A. Kasama, Mr. R. Kawamura, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kunz, Mr. H. Koizumi, Mr. S. Kimura, Rev. T. P. Leonard, Dr. D. Li, Mr. Y. Matsuo, Mr. S. Mori, Miss H. Miura, Mr. R. Ninomiya, Mr. S. Nakajima, Mr. Y. Nakushima, Mr. H. Nakushima, Mr. S. Numata, Mr. E. Numano, Rev. W. O'Flynn, Mr. I. Ogawa, Mr. S. Ono, Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. A. Paske-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Roesen, Mr. Y. Suzuki, Mr. F. W. Schichman, Mr. Y. Saijo, Miss M. Takahashi, Mr. Y. Umeda, Mr. L. Viola, Mr. H. Y. Wang, and Mr. M. Yamamura.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* left Moji for this port on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and is due here on the afternoon of the 31st.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benmaedhu*, from Leith, Antwerp, London, Straits and Philippines, leaves Takao for this port on the 30th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 31st.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A notice in the Harbour Office yesterday stated that the two following reports had been received from the master of the s.s. *Lok Sun* (British steamer from Haiphong and Hoihow):—(1) Tuesday, January 10th, 1.10 p.m.: Latitude 20 34' N., Longitude 107 25' E., passed six logs lashed together about 30 feet long. Dangerous to Navigation. (2) Monday, January 25th, 2.45 p.m.: Latitude 20 11' N., Longitude 110 40' E., passed the wreckage of a junk off Hainan Head in the channel between Red buoy and Riversdale buoy. Piece of plank from starboard bow attached to portion of stem is showing. Remainder of junk, if close at hand, is dangerous to navigation.

At the Marine Court yesterday, Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., fined two junk masters \$5, each, with the alternative of five days' hard labour for mooring outside five others alongside the s.s. *Tjikini*.

The master of the steam launch *Sing Yuen* and the master of the motorboat *Sun Wing Kee* were each fined \$5, with five days' hard labour in default, by Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday for failing to observe the rule of the road.

It is announced that, from Sunday next, Rugby station will be available for transmission of long distance private radio telegrams to ocean liners and other ships fitted with continuous wave receiving apparatus at any point on the high sea, however remote. Hitherto the service has been conducted from Leased and the range has thus been limited to about 5,000 miles.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. numbered 64, of which 35 were British.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered eight, viz.—three British, one Dutch, one Norwegian, one Japanese and two Chinese. The departures for the same period also numbered eight, while there were two clearances over the same period.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday).

For Hongkong 7,483 tons.

For ports beyond 12,309 ..

Total 19,792 ..

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Wednesday).

For Hongkong 2,683 tons.

For ports beyond 5,741 ..

Total 8,424 ..

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 2,406 tons were carried by British vessels. The heaviest entry was by the Norwegian vessel with 2,780 tons of coal and the next best by one of the British vessels with 1,073 tons of general cargo from Melbourne and Manila, the Dutch vessel coming third with 1,064 tons from Belawan Deli and Singapore. Deck passengers carried totalled 1,075, of which the s.s. *Van Cloon* (Dutch) brought 1,687 from Belawan Deli and Singapore.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under: The s.s. *Singhai* (British) from Shanghai with 633 tons of general cargo and 189 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Linnu* (British) from Shanghai with 630 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Changhe* (British) from Melbourne and Manila with 1,073 tons of frozen meat and general cargo and mail and 190 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Van Cloon* (Dutch) from Belawan Deli and Singapore with 1,064 tons of general cargo and mail and 45 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Knut Jari* (Norwegian) from Pamechan Bay with 2,780 tons of coal; the s.s. *Suna Maru* (Japanese) from Middlesborough and Singapore with 203 tons of general cargo and mail and 9,955 tons for ports beyond; the s.s. *Kwong Fok* (Chinese) from Haiphong with 2,800 tons for ports beyond and the s.s. *Derwent* (Chinese) from Foclow and Amoy with 30 tons of general cargo and mail.

Later arrivals, too late for entry in the above returns, included the s.s. *Hydrangea* (British) from Kwang Chow Wan with 187 tons of general cargo; and the s.s. *Hoi Nam* (Portuguese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 150 tons of general cargo.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Fulda (N.D.L.), due to-day, 1 p.m.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—Kowloon Dock.—Cheong Shing, Passet, Seistan, Tangistan. TAIKOO DOCK.—Empress of Australia, Kwang Lee, Anking, Luchow, Kiangsu, Chienan, Kuichow, Fatahan. COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Ling Nam. At Kowloon Bay.—Haifong, L. Onawa, Sun On.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JANUARY, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 180TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH).

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
January 29th	7.04 a.m.	6.10 p.m.
30th	7.03 ..	6.10 ..
31st	7.03 ..	6.11 ..

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 29th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Day
	at 2 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	30.29	30.28	30.21
Temperature	83	88	61
Humidity	83	81	65
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE
" Force	2	3	3
Weather	B	C	B
Rain	0.00	0.03	0.03
Highest open-air Temperature on 27th	83		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 28th	57		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Jan. 29th to Feb. 4th, 1926.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	29	11 14	4.2	4 19	0.8
Satur.	30	11 43	4.3	4 53	0.8
Sun.	31	10 33	4.2	5 26	0.9
Mon.	1	10 33	4.2	5 17	0.9
Tues.	2	11 3	4.7	4 59	3.2
Wed.	3	11 48	4.3	5 25	3.3
Thurs.	4	0 23	5.7	7 42	3.3
		1 53	4.7	7 19	3.4

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KAGA MARU .. Saturday, 30th Jan. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports
ATSUTA MARU .. Saturday, 30th Jan. at 3 p.m.
KASHIMA MARU .. Saturday, 13th Feb.
HAKONE MARU .. Saturday, 27th Feb.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU .. Wednesday, 24th Feb. at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 24th Mar.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
CALCUTTA MARU .. Tuesday, 2nd Feb.
TAKETOYO MARU .. Saturday, 20th Feb.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
KAMAKURA MARU .. end of Feb.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
HAKATA MARU .. Monday, 1st Feb.
WAKASA MARU .. Wednesday, 10th Feb.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
KANAGAWA MARU .. Sunday, 31st Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU .. Wednesday, 17th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
SADO MARU .. Saturday, 30th Jan.
YAGANO MARU .. Saturday, 30th Jan.
TOBA MARU .. Tuesday, 2nd Feb.
FUSHIMI MARU .. Monday, 8th Feb.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Monday, 22nd Feb.

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Destination	Ship	Day	Time
HONGKONG	"HANGSANG"	Friday	29th Jan., at Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday	29th Jan., at 2 p.m.
TIENHSIN via SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	Sunday	31st Jan., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday	2nd Feb., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Tuesday	2nd Feb., at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday	3rd Feb., at Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Wednesday	10th Feb., at 10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Wednesday	10th Feb., at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Friday	12th Feb., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday	13th Feb., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Sunday	14th Feb., at 7 a.m.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENAGLE"	10th Feb.
"GLENAMOEY"	23rd ..
"GLENABERRY"	4th Mar.
"GLENSHANE"	23rd ..
"GLENAPP"	11th Apr.
"GLENMARTINSHIRE"	15th ..

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Discharges	Leaves Hongkong
"GLENAGLE"	10th Feb.	31st Jan.
"GLENAMOEY"	23rd ..	18th Feb.
"GLENABERRY"	4th Mar.	9th Mar.
"GLENSHANE"	23rd ..	10th Mar.
"GLENAPP"	11th Apr.	10th Mar.
"GLENMARTINSHIRE"	15th ..	6th Apr.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 8556.

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
*ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN PASSENGERS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BANGALOR, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"ANHALT" ..	29th January 1926	7th February, 1926.
"FULDA" ..	25th February ..	7th March ..
"DERFFLINGER" ..	27th March ..	4th April ..
"TRIAR" ..	27th April ..	1st May ..
"SAARBRUCKEN" ..	2nd May ..	27th May ..
"COLEN" ..	18th June ..	27th June ..
"ANHALT" ..	15th July ..	22nd August ..
"FULDA" ..	12th August ..	18th September ..
"DERFFLINGER" ..	11th September ..	18th October ..
"TRIAR" ..		

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

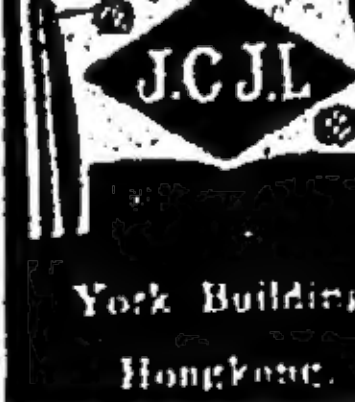
MELCHERS & CO..

Telephone C. 4557.
8, Queen's Building, Chater Road.

Agents, HONGKONG.

10

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



Tel. Address:
JAVALYN
Tel. Central 1574

REGULAR FOREIGN SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISATAK	SEAL & AMOY	28th ..	30th ..	BATAVIA
TJILEROET	NORTH CHINA	30th ..	2nd Feb.	BATAVIA & S'RAJA
TJITABOEM	S'RAJA & M'KRAK	1st Feb.	3rd ..	JAPAN
TJILIWONG		2nd ..	5th ..	S'RAJA, AMOY, SEAL & DALRY
TJISONDAIR	BATAVIA	7th ..	11th ..	SHANGHAI
TJIKINI	NORTH CHINA	10th ..	17th ..	S'RAJA & M'KRAK
TJIMANORK	S'RAJA & M'KRAK	18th ..	21st ..	JAPAN
TJISONDAIR	SHANGHAI	23rd ..	25th ..	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,
NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th February

BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

s.s. "COMERIO" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th February

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

s.s. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... 22nd February.
For MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class 238, 2nd Class 230.
"B" 1st Class 230, 2nd Class 225.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Agou Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nelloth, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD. [13]

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "OANFA" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Feb. 1926.
s.s. "CITY OF RANGOON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th Feb. "
s.s. "CITY OF CHRISTIANIA" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Feb. "
s.s. "COMPANION" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Mar. "

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

s.s. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... 25th Feb. 1926.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scurfulness and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (other remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words VETARZO REMEDIES on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ALIPPORE"	6,273	2nd Feb. 4 p.m.	Singapore & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb. Noon.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"MIZAPORE"	8,715	16th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARNATA"	9,689	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	2nd Mar.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,932	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp, and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	15th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	9,941	26th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KEYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,932	26th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KARNATA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,585	24th July	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHA"	8,501	9th Feb.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,005	18th Feb.	do.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	25th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Mar.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb. 10 a.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,958	3rd Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	do.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioio, Cebu, Kolamangan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALAMBA"	9,018	2nd Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,932	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	17th Feb.	Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	6th May	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,932	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARNATA"	9,985	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	25th June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"RANPURA"	10,585	9th July	Shanghai only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Lavatories.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, and excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-SING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

HAIPHONG	... "NINGHAI"	... On 29th Jan.	11 a.m.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "SOOCHOW"	... On 30th Jan.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	... "CHINHUA"	... On 30th Jan.	5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	... "ANKING"	... On 2nd Feb.	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	... "SINKIAN"	... On 2nd Feb.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	... "SUIYANG"	... On 3rd Feb.	11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN (via SHANGHAI)	... "LUCHOW"	... On 2nd Feb.	4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	... "SUNNING"	... On 4th Feb.	4 p.m.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	... "YINGCHOW"	... On 6th Feb.	4 p.m.
SEANGHAI	... "LINAN"	... On 7th Feb.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**S.S. "CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on 2nd February, Noon.

— FOR —

MANILA, ILOILO, THURSDAY ISLAND
AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND
AND TASMANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE
FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone: Central 36.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RITIME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.
REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails 10th Feb.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 11th Mar.
S.S. "FIUMELE"	... Sails 11th April.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "ESQUILINO"	... Sails 2nd Feb.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	... Sails 15th Mar.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	... Sails 12th April
S.S. "FIUMELE"	... Sails 13th May

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UNVOLOST"	... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. 1926)
S.S. "UMINGA"	... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Mar. 1926)
	... (Sails from Colombo 12th April 1926)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
FONTAINE BLEAU ... B & A	2nd Feb. 1926.
DEBAGNAY ... A	16th Feb. "
ANGKOR ... B	1st Jan. 1926	3rd Feb. 1926	2nd Mar. "
PORTON ... A	15th Jan. "	17th Feb. "	16th Mar. "
ANDRE LEBON ... A	29th Jan. "	3rd Mar. "	30th Mar. "
PAUL LECAT ... A	12th Feb. "	17th Mar. "	13th Apr. "
AMBOISE ... B	26th Feb. "	31st Mar. "	27th Apr. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) ... £ 25. 0d. 0d. B Class (1st Class) ... £ 23. 0d. 0d.
Steamers 2nd ... £ 23. 0d. 0d. Steamers 2nd ... £ 23. 0d. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Origo, Boire).

... leading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about

s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due

to arrive on the 2nd February, 1926.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRANCE, INDO-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNCIL in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for advice of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Office in Hong Kong as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1925 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd Floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

Datable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Sinking	29th Jan.
MANILA	Pres. Cleveland	29th Jan.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only), London, 31st Dec., 1925	Fulda	29th Jan.
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	30th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	St. Albans	31st Jan.
SHANGHAI	Sui Yang	31st Jan.
SHANGHAI & EUROPE via SHIMODA	Atsuta Maru	31st Jan.
SEALAND	Talamba	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Adams	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Siberia Maru	1st Feb.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only), London, 31st Dec., 1925	Glenfalloch	2nd Feb.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	4th Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tanda	5th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Haiphong	Ninghai	Friday, 29th, 9.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Manung	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Fulda	5.00 P.M.
Japan	Yokohama Maru	5.00 P.M.
Java via Batavia	Tyjak	Saturday, 30th, 11.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 24th Feb., and EUROPE via Siberia (letters & postcards specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels Beg. 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Australia, E. & Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th Feb.	Atsuta Maru	Beg. 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Chinhua	3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Famans	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kota Maru	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hosan Maru	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	Monday, 1st, 3.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Adams	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Stakong	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 14th Feb.	Chang	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.00 A.M. 9.45 A.M. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Haiching	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Namang	Parcels Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 29th, 1926.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/5 7/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5 7/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/55
Credit, 4 months' sight	1/55
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	17 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	50 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	15 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	15 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	15 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	15 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Paras, 30 days' sight	19 1/2
On Yokohama—On demand	11 1/2
On Manila—On demand	10 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	10 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	14 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	7 1/2
Governor, Bank's Buying rate	\$2.24
Gold Lm, 100 lbs. per tael	30 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	30 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$23,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

J. M. Young, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Farnham, Esq.
H. C. Cornhill, Esq., J. A. Flannery, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. B. Holyoak, T. G. Wall, Esq.

Chief Manager:

A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Scott, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [3]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 16th, 1925. [39]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 66, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 75,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000
Reserve Fund	Fr. 30,667,282.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yunnan.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

INTEREST on Deposits and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
change, Cheques, Remittances, etc.
A. LEON, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [39]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BRANCHES: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Tientsin, Yunnan.

HONGKONG BRANCHES: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [39]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital	Fr. 20,000,000
Reserves	Fr. 11,100,000
Special Working Capital	Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES: Lyons, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin.

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale; Banque Nationale; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

INTEREST on Deposits and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
change, Cheques, Remittances, etc.
A. BOLIN, Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925. [39]

THACKERAY KNEW!

IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'"

"Three Castles"
The Cigarette with the Pedigree

Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.



THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"EUROPEAN" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTHONY" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PERSUS" 9th Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"LAOMEDON" 4th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ANTHONY" 30th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"PERSUS" 9th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TELEMACHUS" 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA).
"TENDREUS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTEUS" 17th Mar. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"OANEA" 7th Feb. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"KT. COMPANION" 7th Mar. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR" 8th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BARFORD" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 8th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ANTHONY" 8th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 8th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also on the 10th and 12th of each month, a specially reduced fare for freight and passenger rates and information apply to the Agents.

For freight and passenger rates and information apply to the Agents.

Butterfield & Swire, Ltd. (Incorporated in Hong Kong)
10, RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE.